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THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

TROOPS SENT TO QUELL A RIOTOUS OUTBREAK IN OHIO.

An Organized Mob Overpower the Guards at the Paulding County Reservoir, Blow Up the Locks with Dynamite, and Destroy the Works—Gov. Foraker Orders the State Militia to the Scene and Issues a Proclamation to the Rioters to Disperse—Serious Trouble Feared.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—[Special.]—The news that an organized mob had blown up and destroyed the locks of the Paulding County reservoir was received at the Governor's office this morning about 9 o'clock. Gov. Foraker acted with characteristic promptness. He at once telegraphed Adjutant-General Axline, who was in Fostoria on private business, to proceed immediately to Defiance and take command of a military company which would be under arms there, and also to arrange for the coöperation of other companies of Ohio National Guards if necessary. The commander at Napoleon, had been already notified to proceed with his troops to Defiance, but this order was afterward countermanded and a Toledo company sent to the scene. In addition to these precautions the Governor telegraphed C. A. Flickinger, member of the Board of Public Works, to ask for a special grand jury to indict the rioters, and demand of the Paulding County officials that prompt and vigorous measures be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice. Late this evening Gov. Foraker issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, April 26.

WHEREAS, It has been reported to me that the night of the 25th an armed mob of lawless and rioting men drove away from the public works of the State in Paulding County the guards who were in possession of the same, and with dynamite blew up certain locks of the canal and with powder and fire destroyed others, and otherwise by cutting the banks of the canal and reservoir did great damage and injury thereto; and

WHEREAS, This armed and lawless mob are reported to be still bonded together for the purpose of preventing the State authorities from again taking possession and control of the property so wrongfully wrested from them and threaten by violence to prohibit the repair of the damage so as aforesaid inflicted by them; and

WHEREAS, The civil authorities of Paulding County appear to be either unable or unwilling to suppress said rioters and protect the authorities of the State in recovering control of the property of the State and making repairs thereof, and appear to be either unable or unwilling to disperse such mob and preserve the public peace;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joseph B. Foraker, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby call upon all said rioting and evil-disposed persons to desist at once from their unlawful actions and to disperse immediately to their homes, and I hereby warn them that, failing so to do, they will be immediately compelled to such a course so far as the protection, repair, and preservation of the public property of the State is concerned. All persons failing to observe and comply with the commands hereof will do so at their peril.

J. B. FORAKER.

The lawless attempt to destroy the Paulding County reservoir is the result of discontent on the part of the people at the maintenance of a practically disused section of canal. The Miami & Erie Canal runs from Toledo to Cincinnati. At the Town of Junction, Paulding County, the Wabash & Erie Canal joins it. The latter originally extended through Indiana, but that State years ago abandoned it, and since then the Ohio section, from Junction to the State line, eighteen miles, has been practically useless except for rafting timber to Defiance. Just east of Antwerp, Paulding County, is the reservoir in dispute, covering 2,000 acres of ground. It was originally the valley of a small stream, and was dammed and diked to make a reservoir. Last night a band of 200 men, residents of the county, proceeded to the lower end of the reservoir, captured the guards who have been there since the attempt at destruction a few weeks ago, and proceeded systematically to destroy it. Two locks were blown up with dynamite, and also the bulkhead at the lower end of the reservoir. The building occupied by the gatekeeper was burned. The band worked all night cutting the dikes with pick and spade. The volume of water is thus largely reduced, though the reservoir is not entirely drained. The amount of damage is estimated at $6,000. The people of that county are substantially a unit in desiring the destruction of the reservoir because it covers a vast area of fine farming land and renders the entire region sickly. They will give no information as to the men who were concerned in the outrage. This fragment of the old Wabash & Erie Canal is not considered necessary to the maintenance of the integrity of the canal system of Ohio.

Toledo Troops March to the Scene.

TOLEDO, O., April 26.—[Special.]—Not since the days of the Cincinnati riots has there been so much excitement in this city as upon the receipt of the news today ordering the militia to at once assemble at their armories ready for duty in Paulding County. The cause of the calling out of the troops by Gov. Foraker was the blowing up of the locks of the Paulding reservoir, near Antwerp, thus destroying the principal feeder to the Miami & Lake Erie Canal, whose principal terminus is in this city. This overt act was committed by 300 men, who secured and bound the few guards placed around the locks, and then used dynamite with terrible effect. This happened at an early hour this morning, and did not become known until after daylight. The men who blew up the reservoir are interested in the land which it covers, and which they had tried in vain to obtain from the State Legislature at the last session. Several attempts have been made before, and great damage caused. Adjutant-General Axline arrived here this afternoon and picked fifty men in addition to the Gatling-gun squad, and proceeded at once to Cecil, where he will march across the country to Antwerp, where the reservoir is located. One company of fifty men had preceded him. The rest of the militia in this city—the Toledo Cadets and Fourth Battery—are ready to leave at an hour's notice should their presence be needed. The Governor has ordered the reservoir to be restored at once.

Rioters Still at Work.

CECIL, O., April 26.—[Special.]—Three companies of the Sixteenth Regiment have just arrived here and will at once proceed to the scene of riot, which is four miles from this point. Four loud reports were heard in the direction of the reservoir since dark, and a lively time is expected before morning.

A Soldier Accidentally Killed.

DEFIANCE, O., April 26.—[Special.]—One of the soldiers, named Fred Reeves of Toledo, who went to the scene of the riot in Paulding County tonight, went on relief at 11 o'clock and accidentally shot himself, dying instantly.

MR. BLAINE'S DEPARTURE.

A Call from the Mayor Yesterday—The Statesman's Improved Health.

Mr. Blaine left for the East on the 3:10 Michigan Central train yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter and Miss Dodge. Messrs. Walker and Emmons Blaine were at the depot to see the party off. As the time of Mr. Blaine's departure was not known there was only a small crowd at the depot. But those who were there evinced a very hearty feeling for the Maine statesman. Mr. Blaine had frequently to doff his hat in answer to the salutations of those on the platforms. The party had secured the stateroom and a section in the drawing-room car Mikado, which goes through to Boston. Notwithstanding his illness Mr. Blaine has heartily enjoyed his visit with his sons here. He has also renewed his acquaintance with several former friends, and upon leaving expressed his regret at not being able to stay longer. His health has greatly improved during the time he has been in the city, and there is every reason to believe that no traces of his illness will remain by the time he sails for Europe in June. Yesterday morning Mayor Roche and George R. Davis called upon Mr. Blaine. They were introduced by Walker Blaine and had a talk of half an hour in length. Politics was not discussed. The call was made by the Mayor in his official capacity as the Chief Executive upon a distinguished visitor to the city.

WAR ON THE DIVES.

A Careful Saloon "Black-List" for the Mayor's Use.

A pretty fair indication was given yesterday of what the Mayor's policy will be with reference to the low dives which abound on South State and Clark streets. He has instructed City-Collector Onahan to withhold the licenses of a number of disreputable resorts, and, as the instructions are certain to be followed out, about 150 of the worst dives in the city will be closed after May 1. A regular black-list has been prepared by the Police Department, and it is now in the hands of Mr. Onahan, as he is the official to whom the saloonkeepers go to pay their money for their licenses. As each applicant presents himself the black-list will be consulted, and if the name is found there he will not get his license. These are the instructions as issued by the Mayor and detailed to a group of reporters just before he went home last night.

Before the order in the matter was issued the Mayor, Chief Ebersold, and Collector Onahan held a long conference together, and the whole subject was carefully discussed. Mr. Roche said he had seen enough last Sunday to justify him in taking the course he proposed, but as he only aimed to close the disreputable places he preferred to move slowly. He held a long list of saloons in his hand, and it was with the assistance of Chief Ebersold that he finally checked off about 150, or, rather, left that number on the list, remarking at the time that no licenses were to be issued to them. He also instructed Chief Ebersold to furnish him with a detailed report about such places as are suspected of being disreputable, and it is supposed that in the course of a day or so the black-list will contain about 300 saloons to which no licenses will be issued after May 1. The portion of the city to be most affected—for the city's good be it said—by the Mayor's policy as outlined by his instructions yesterday is on the South Side, and lies north of Twelfth street and west of State. The concert attachment to such dives as are directly on the line—that is, suspected of being disreputable—will be done away with. The "Alcazar," the "Shotgun," the "Buckingham," the "Fashion," and a number of the other particularly disreputable South Side resorts will lose their chief attraction by virtue of the new order of things, and will have to do business without the squeaky piano accompaniment, and to the tune of the new régime. The coming Sunday bids fair to prove the dawn of a better day.

Chief Ebersold was unwilling to talk much about his orders with reference to cleaning out the "Levee" and "Cheyenne" resorts, but he did say that his men had already been put to work watching them. He also said that in the past one place would scarcely be closed before another was opened, but from now on things would be different. Asked if it was the intention of the new Administration to take hold of the gamblers, the Chief said he was not at liberty to speak about the matter, but he intimated that the policy to be pursued would perhaps suit everybody with the exception of the gamblers.

It was thought in some quarters that the initial step towards closing the disreputable resorts throughout the city would be taken last night, though up to a late hour nothing open had been done. It is quite certain, however, that a movement in that direction has been begun and aggressive measures may be expected in a few days. The various subterfuges to which applicants resort will also be exposed to the Mayor. A common one is to get the license taken out by a relative of the real saloonkeeper.

KIOWAS THREATENING TROUBLE.

An Outbreak Feared at the Anadarko Agency, Indian Territory.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 26.—[Special.] Adjutant-General Martin at Fort Leavenworth today received the first official news of a reported outbreak of Indians at Anadarko, Indian Territory. The first information of serious trouble, although the Kiowas have been acting strangely for the last three months, was in a letter received by Maj. Lee Hall, the agent at Anadarko, from a Comanche Indian whom the former had requested to keep him posted. It reads as follows:

Maj. Lee Hall—SIR: You requested me to keep you posted as to the medicine-making of the Kiowas. Yesterday afternoon a Kiowa came to my camp and told me his people had been making medicine on Elk Creek and that they had determined not to plant much corn and to make a break on Fort Sill about the middle of the summer. The man who came to my camp said the Kiowas wanted me not to join the white men but to come and go with them. He said the medicine-man said it was not going to rain, and therefore it was no use to plant corn. I and my people have quit fighting long ago and we have no desire to join any one in war again. Respectfully,

QUARRAH PARKER,
By the Rev. Emmet Cox.

Maj. Hall reported the information to Lieut.-Col. Pearson, commanding at Fort Sill, and with it sent the following letter:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, ANADARKO, I. T.—*Lieut.-Col. Pearson, Commanding Fort Sill*—SIR: The Indians have been using their "quirts" and whipping white men along the border of Greer County and killing beef in large quantities and packing for future use. Much of the rumors and information that comes to my office would be wholly unreliable and no attention paid to it, but when corroborated by intelligent young Indians who have been educated North, with what I see myself, forces me to believe there is more or less truth in the rumors. I will cite one instance that occurred last Friday, April 8. A number of squaws under direction of Kiowa medicine-men came to the Kiowa school and told the pupils to leave quick and get to camp, as the building would be burned. By the prompt action of the employés, assisted by the troops stationed here, about thirty were kept at school. I am determined to put a stop to this kind of business and depredating upon whites by arresting the leaders. I shall accompany the troops in person. Trusting my action in addressing the troops will under the circumstances meet with your approval, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. LEE HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

The following request was then made by Hall of the commander of a squad of cavalry that would encamp near Anadarko:

Facts have come to my knowledge which make it necessary and imperative to put a stop to further aggression of Indians upon the whites and a threatened outbreak by a portion of that tribe; also to effect, if possible, the arrest of their principal medicine-man, Pan In Kei, who at this time seems to be the instigator of the trouble.

Then follow directions as to how he shall proceed to make the arrest; and the latter says he also desires to make some arrests among Indians for the stealing of cattle. The arrest of the medicine-man was not accomplished, as the following report to the Adjutant-General shows:

FORT SILL, I. T., April 22.—The outbreak anticipated by the Indian Agent did not take place, as prominent Kiowas that he wished to arrest did not make their appearance at the agency, and Troop D, Third Cavalry, was sent up the Washita River to accompany Agent Hall and unite with Troop H and the two troops there to protect him and to assist in the execution of his duties. Agent Hall returned to Anardarko and informed me the morning of April 20 that the troops of cavalry were on the Washita River at the mouth of Rainy Mountain Creek, at a short distance from the discontented Kiowas, who have promised the agent to deliver to him in four days the Indians he wished to arrest. E. P. PEARSON.

A Lunatic Tries to Murder His Family.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26.—Henry Heile, living with his wife and two young children at No. 618 Sycamore street, this morning made a murderous attack on his wife with a hatchet, felling her to the floor. He then went to the bed where the children were lying and aimed a blow at them. The mother recovering consciousness in time to see the danger threw herself between the descending weapon and her children. The blade struck her thick roll of hair, thus breaking its force. Her husband then for a moment desisted, while his wife threw open the window and screamed for help. This seemed to frighten her husband, who dropped the hatchet and fled to the kitchen, where he cut his throat with a butcher-knife. Mr. Heile has been mildly insane for nearly a year.

Northwestern Captures Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—[Special.]—H. H. Porter and other officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad system came to St. Paul today and concluded the terms of purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Road by the former company. H. H. Stevens and George H. Ball, President and Vice-President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, were present. The terms of sale are not known, but it is supposed the purchase of the road is to give the Omaha an entrance to Chicago.

LONG AND SHORT HAULS.

GEORGIA BUSINESS-MEN WANT THE FOURTH CLAUSE SUSPENDED.

Arrival of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners in Atlanta to Investigate the Georgia Railway Situation—A Conference of Freight Shippers from All Parts of the State Decides to Petition for the Permanent Suspension of the Long and Short Haul Provision of the Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission arrived here this morning and were escorted by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce to their hotel. Upon learning that Memorial-Day was a legal holiday in Georgia the commission decided to postpone until tomorrow the session which was to have been held today. The Commissioners subsequently were driven out to Oakland Cemetery to witness the memorial ceremonies. The commission has announced its program while here, which is in substance as follows:

The commission having temporarily suspended the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce law as far as the railroads in this section are concerned, its object in visiting this city is to give the roads an opportunity of presenting such evidence as they can to convince the commission of the justice of making the suspension permanent and allowing all others who have objections to urge against such action to present their side of the case. For these purposes the commission will hold morning and afternoon sessions tomorrow, hearing first those who favor suspension of the fourth section, whether railroad, or commercial, or other bodies, and second, those who oppose it. All verbal statements are to be made under oath in answer to questions from the Commissioners, and all witnesses to be subject to cross-examination by representatives of the opposing party, the object being to elicit all the facts pro and con. Thursday morning a session will be held to hear arguments on the evidence and upon any question of construction of the law.

This evening delegations have arrived from all the leading towns in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, as well as representatives of large interests from Cincinnati and other large cities at a distance. The lumber interest has the strongest representation. The various delegations met this evening to formulate their grievances, so as to save the time of the commission. The law in all its bearings was discussed, and a resolution was adopted asking the commission to make permanent the supension of the fourth section of the law. This resolution with documents supporting its necessity will be presented at the meeting tomorrow.

Among the railroad men here are: Col. John B. Peck, General Manager of the South Carolina Railroad; Gen. E. P. Alexander, of the Central; H. M. Smith and M. Stahlman, of the Louisville & Nashville; Maj. Green, of the Georgia Railroad; Mr. Thomas, of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad; and Albert Fink, receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.

Gen. E. P. Alexander said to a reporter tonight: "My impression is that the railway representatives have no grievances to lay before the Commissioners at this time. They had an opportunity to present their case fully at the meeting of the commission in Washington. They did so in so able a manner that the Commission acceded to their demands by suspending the operation of the obnoxious Sec. 4 of the act. All that the railways can now reasonably require is that this temporary suspension shall be made permanent. This I am disposed to believe will be done. There are many railway men here, but so far as I am informed they do not propose making any organized move upon the commission. Indeed, the commission have plainly said: 'We do not desire to hear from the railways now, for we have given them a hearing; we want to give the business-men and the people an audience.' This means that the people—the merchants, mill-men, etc.—will have the first claim upon the commission."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Charles M. Hill, Secretary of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association, writes to the Inter-State Commission inclosing a copy of a resolution of the association protesting against the suspension of the long and short haul for the Pacific roads. In its preamble the document recites that the rate from San Francisco to the East has been from 50 to 62 cents per 100 pounds, while from many nearer points it has been from $3 to $4.50.

The Treasurer of the J. H. Williams Company, soap manufacturers of Glastonbury, Conn., writes in reference to the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, saying he is confident he represents the sentiment of a majority of the manufacturers and shippers of Connecticut, protesting vigorously against the suspension of the long and short haul clause. He says that for years this road has had a monopoly of almost the entire traffic of the State. The only two lines of steamers from which the road would receive competition are virtually under its thumb, and are obliged to submit to almost any terms the road sees fit to dictate.

THE RECORD OF FIRES.

Two Persons Lose Their Lives by Suffocation in Allegheny, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—Two persons lost their lives and two probably were fatally injured by the fire early this morning in Willis Bros.' grocery house, at Lacock and Corry streets, Allegheny. The building is four stories high. Charles, John, and George Willis, members of the firm, their mother, and several lodgers lived in the upper stories. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mrs. Willis was awakened by a crackling noise and the smell of smoke. Then she saw sparks coming up the elevator shaft in the rear portion of the building and alarmed the inmates. At the same time people outside saw the fire and gave the alarm. The flames spread rapidly and before the engines arrived had gained great headway. A number of people were known to be in the burning building and the firemen ran ladders to the various stories of the building, while the policemen broke open the doors.

Up-stairs were Mrs. Willis, Miss Olive Willis, Miss Mary Willis, John Willis, William Eberman, employed as a driver by the firm; two Greeks, Hoggitzrun and Prellerizen; Fred Schultz, an employé of the firm; Charles Willis, George Willis, and Miss Sophie Boles. The smoke was thick and hung through the halls and passageways in clouds so dense that a lantern gave no light. To open a window from one of the ladders thrown up against the building was to meet a cloud of suffocating vapor, but into it both firemen and policemen plunged. Some fell and had to be dragged out, but they managed to push on until the third floor was gained, and the work of rescue was begun. The heads of the women were enveloped in cloths, and they were carried out, all uninjured, except Sophie Boles. She could not be found.

While the firemen were fighting their way up-stairs William Eberman appeared at a window on the third floor. The crowd yelled to him to hold on. A ladder was sent up and a man hastily started to help the suffering man. When the rescuer had reached the second floor Eberman was seen to lurch forward and then fall. Whether he fell or jumped could not be told. He fell on his head and shoulders, and was picked up unconscious.

One of the Greeks, Hoggitzrun, had a room on the fourth floor. The bravery of a man in the crowd probably saved his life. The Greek had poised himself on the sill, looked at the flames behind and the pavement below, and then made a wild spring from the sill. Just as his body shot downward a man from the crowd ran forward and, with arms outstretched, caught the falling body. The force sent him to the ground with the Greek, but the latter's head hit the pavement, and it is thought his skull is fractured. The man who had run this risk for a stranger disappeared, and the Greek was carried away.

The fire held on stubbornly, and it was half-past 3 o'clock before it was controlled. The bodies of Sophie Boles and Fred Schultz were found on the fourth floor. They were in bed, and had evidently suffocated from the smoke.

IMPEACHMENT OF DAKIN.

The Trial of the Michigan Labor Member Begun.

LANSING, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The trial of Representative Milo Dakin of Saginaw on the charge of corruption and malfeasance inoffice was begun by the House of Representatives today. The accused was represented by F. L. Dodge, E. C. Holden, and Philip T. Vanzil. The charges preferred were soliciting money, and stating that certain members could be bribed for specific sums. The defense is that Mr. Dakin was the victim of a conspiracy, and that it was deliberately planned to get him to accept some kind of a corrupt offer. The day was occupied in the examination of Fred L. Eaton of Saginaw. Eaton swore that himself and Jay Smith met Mr. Dakin in the lobby of the first floor, at which time Dakin stated, among other things, the following:

"I sent for Shackleton to come down here to bring some money to put the bill through, but he only brought $7, and that is nothing. I think the committee is all right, but we need money with the members to get the bill through."

Later Eaton met Dakin, Fellows, and Crowley on the avenue, and they together went into the Windsor Saloon to talk the matter over. Eaton then asked Dakin the following question: "If we get a favorable report from the committee, is there any doubt of favorable action by the House?"

To this Dakin replied: "Not if I get what I need. We were out last night until midnight with the boys, seven of them, and spent considerable of the money, but four of them are solid for us now."

At this time Fellows remarked, "I was promised some money before I came here, but no one gave me any. I had only $32 in my pocket when I started, and it is all used up."

Eaton then asked Dakin: "How much money will you need?" He replied: "I can't tell until I have begun to work and have made a canvass. I cannot commence work until I get the money, for if I should go to a man and talk to him and make him any promises and then not get any money to give him he would go back on us."

Eaton also asked: "Is it a prudent thing to be talking about the use of money?"

"It is all right here," said Dakin. "It is a regular thing. You need not appear in the matter at all. You can give the money to me or to Fellows, and it can be used by us. There are thirty-four Grand Army members. I'm pretty well acquainted with them. I'll go to see any one of them, talk with him, and if I think best make an offer of money. Mr. Fellows can then pay them what is necessary."

"Is it customary here to see members with money in this way?"

"Why, certainly."

"Let us see what members will have to be seen. Name them over. I had a roll-call and asked Dakin to mark against the names the amounts needed for each. Dakin did so." Being shown a list, Eaton identified the list shown him as the one Dakin marked.

The witness was turned over to Attorney Dodge of the defense, whose examination proves that the plan of the defense is to show a plot on the part of Eaton to get Dakin and others into trouble to vent a personal spite against them. The most interesting scene of the day was when Mr. Dodge said that Mr. Eaton never came to Lansing in the interest of Saginaw legislation, but simply to get Dakin into trouble. The trial will last some days.

No Extra Session in Indiana.

WABASH, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—W. G. Sayre of this city, Speaker of the Indiana Legislature, today denied in positive language the story sent from Indianapolis that an extra session of the Legislature is in contemplation, at which Robertson is to be recognized as Lieutenant-Governor in consideration of the withdrawal of the $3,000 damage suit brought by him against Green Smith.

Florida Senatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 26.—[Special.]—The Legislature formally balloted for Senator today, with the following result: Bloxham, 26; Perry, 27; Pasco, 19; Goodrich, 18; Finley, 4; Mallory, 1; McWhorter, 1.

The House passed a bill legalizing the municipal governments of all the towns in the State, as their charters were questioned. The Railroad Commission bill was presented by the committee appointed to frame it, and will soon be passed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Crisis Reached in the Sheridan-Endicott Affair—Chicago Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—[Special.]—Army people are not much surprised at the statement made today that the Moulton lawsuit would bring to a crisis the differences between Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sheridan. That crisis is always just at hand. Col. Moulton is the brother-in-law of Senator Sherman. He was a Quartermaster in the army in 1864, and for reasons personal to himself resigned. His resignation was accepted by Secretary Stanton and another man put in his place, who failed to give satisfaction. About four months afterward Mr. Stanton revoked the special order accepting Moulton's resignation, and ordered the latter to resume his post. Col. Moulton now claims that he was not legally out of the army and is entitled to his salary for the interim. The principle to be settled by a hearing of the claim involves the authority of the Secretary of War to revoke his acceptance of Moulton's resignation, and will incidentally bring up the whole question now in dispute as to the relative powers of the Secretary of War and commanding General of the army. Spice is given to this story by the assertion that Secretary Endicott has refused to have printed Gen. Sheridan's account of the Yellowstone trip of President Arthur. Secretary Lincoln was on that trip, and it is not understood why the report could not have been printed while he was at the head of the War Department.

Civil-Service Commissioner Lyman got back from the West today. Commissioner Edgerton is still at his home in Fort Wayne, laid up with a cold in the eyes. Mr. Lyman brought with him a big batch of documents concerning the Chicago Post-Office and Custom-House. Most of them related to Collector Seeberger and were affidavits. A glance at the testimony showed that Commissioner Edgerton acted in the investigation more as an attorney for the defense than as an investigator. Mr. Lyman said he had come to no conclusion on the subject. All the papers would have to be digested before a decision was reached. It is guessed that Lyman and Edgerton have already begun to drift apart in the weight they give the testimony laid before them, and Commissioner Oberly will likely have to decide between them.

Erskine M. Phelps is in the city. It is not known that he has any political mission, but he usually calls at the White House and gives the President the benefit of his knowledge of Chicago affairs. It is thought Mr. Phelps will be able to add to Charlie Kern's statements about the "box" Appraiser Hoffmann put the Administration in. He can also tell how the Iroquois Club will profit by the downfall of Harrison and may be called on to define the club's place in the rehabilitated Democracy.

Mr. A. M. Pence is in the city to argue a Supreme Court case.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Undervaluations will meet in Chicago, May 17, for a three-days' session. Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Beck will attend. The committee will submit the questions to representative Western men which were considered during the late session in Washington. That city is selected for the meeting in the belief that Chicago is a central point for the West, and the desire is to draw up a bill that will be as acceptable to the West as to the East, if that is practicable. So the sub-committee will go to Chicago determined to give an impartial hearing to Western men and to profit by their suggestions. There is ample reason to believe that many of the big importers there suffer heavily from the New York undervaluations.

Afraid of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—It is announced as probable that the Government will shortly totally prohibit the importation of cattle from Great Britain for a period of a year at least in consequence of the danger of the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into this country. The wisdom and necessity of this step is understood to have been admitted by the veterinary inspectors of the Imperial Government.

MRS. V. C. OHR'S DISMISSAL.

THE INVESTIGATION AT BLOOMINGTON CONTINUED YESTERDAY.

Testimony for the Trustees Confined to Showing the Late Superintendent's Laxity in Business—Nothing Adduced Derogatory of Her Treatment of the Soldiers' Orphans—Evidence for Mrs. Ohr Unanimous that the Children Were Well Cared For.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The legislative committee worked steadily all day upon the investigation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home matter. Capt. Harlan of the trustees, now temporarily in charge of the home, as the board claim, in the capacity of a special committee, was recalled and testified. He said Mrs. Ohr insisted on expending the whole of every appropriation, lest the Legislature would decrease the amount appropriated. Following Mr. Harlan the trustees put on the stand a number of businessmen of Bloomington to whom Mrs. Ohr had owed bills which they had trouble in collecting. Three of these were dry-goods men, and their bills were $35, $194, and $40. They had run for long periods and were paid within a few days by an agent of a pool of five who had contributed to pay Mrs. Ohr's debts. One of those in the pool is Dr. White, surgeon of the home, and others are Capt. Augustine of Normal and Col. D. C. Smith of that place, both of whom later testified for Mrs. Ohr. The committee inquired closely and vigorously into the methods of the Merchants' Protective Association, which had put Mrs. Ohr on the "black list," the attorney for Mrs. Ohr seeking to show that she was black-listed for a small debt, and that from this cause, chiefly, grew an exaggerated rumor of her being bad pay. These witnesses swore that she was slow pay, one saying he believed her honest, but living beyond her means. They swore that she usually designated what articles were hers and what for the home and that she was a close buyer. Several witnesses testified that they had never looked upon Mrs. Ohr's laxness in paying her debts as a scandal upon the institution, as charged by the trustees. It is charged in the legislative resolutions that because Mrs. Ohr was removed during an epidemic of measles several deaths of children occurred. The trustees introduced several witnesses to deny this, and to meet the testimony of Dr. White of the home, given last night, Mrs. Armstrong, employed in the store-room at the home, who lost two children by measles since Mrs. Ohr was removed, said that she blamed Mrs. Ohr for her treatment of one of them. While he was sickening from an attack of measles he was taken by her into the store-room for warmth. Mrs. Ohr ordered him out in the hall, through which a draft was blowing, and he fell asleep on a bench there in the cold. When the measles broke out on him he was taken to the hospital and there died, as did also his baby brother. After Mrs. Ohr's removal she was relieved from duty at the store room and permitted to watch by her boy's bedside. The acting matron, the hospital nurse, and others testified that, while Mrs. Ohr was attentive to the sick, the patients were cared for fully as well since she left. Trustee Funk swore that when Mrs. Ohr was removed he gave orders for the employment of a sufficiency of nurses and help, and that Mrs. Ohr had always been instructed to hire plenty of help in all departments at all times. With this the trustees rested their case, with the proviso that they may call a witness or two when they are accessible.

Capt. Augustine of Normal, Superintendent for eleven years of the Home Sunday-schools, who has spent every Sunday at the home, and often visited it on other days, gave Mrs. Ohr's management of the domestic affairs of the Home unlimited indorsement and praise, saying she took most excellent care of the inmates mentally, morally, and physically. There is not one in ten thousand who could fill her place. He had put $49 in the pool to pay her debts, because he wanted her maintained or a similar administration.

This afternoon a number of witnesses were introduced to prove that Mrs. Ohr's duties as matron were well and faithfully performed. They consisted of people who had lived or live at the home, who had done business there, and who had visited the institution. They were unanimous in their testimony as to her kind and efficient treatment of the inmates and her efforts to keep the children well and economically clad. Mrs. Ohr was recalled and testified at length in rebuttal of the testimony against her. She touched upon nearly every point with a denial or an explanation. She said that in her purchases she had acted for the best interests of the home, considering both cost and quality, buying on bids when staples were required; that she had never ordered carpets until the old ones were worn out. The much-talked-of hall carpet was five years old and worn out. She had used, personally, money from the contingent income, and Dr. White had lent her money to make good the deficiency. She owes nothing now on this account. She said that she had spent a good deal of her own money to buy things for the children, furniture for the home, and ornaments for the walls.

This evening the trustees introduced several witnesses to prove that outside of the institution Mrs. Ohr had no control of the boys whatever, and that the children have been a continual source of annoyance to the neighbors since the home was established.

At 9 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet at Springfield.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY WRECKED.

By a Railroad Accident Several Kansas State Officers Were Seriously Injured.

HORTON, Kas., April 26.—[Special.]—A special train bearing the State Board of Railroad Assessors, which left here at 10:50 a. m., jumped the track one mile northwest of here while en route over the northwestern extension from this place to the Nebraska State line. The party were viewing the property of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad. On board were the following State officials:

E. B. Allen, Secretary of State; A. P. Riddle, Lieutenant-Governor; Timothy McCarthy, State Auditor; also M. A. Low, President, and C. W. Fisher, General Manager of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway, and Judge Seevers of the Iowa Supreme Court, father-in-law of Col. Fisher.

The engine was running backward, pulling the official car Columbia, in which the gentlemen were riding. While passing over a fill forty feet high, from some unexplained cause the engine and car both suddenly left the track and rolled down a steep embankment, injuring the occupants more or less seriously. Dr. Allen, Judge Seevers, and Lieut.-Gov. Riddle were the most seriously injured, but neither fatally. Col. Fisher's back was hurt quite badly. Auditor McCarthy and President Low escaped with a few bruises. It is hoped that none of the gentlemen's injuries will prove serious. The track was in first-class condition, considering its newness, and no possible cause can be assigned for the accident. The engineer and fireman miraculously escaped injury. The train was running about twelve miles per hour. Conductor Joyce and Brakeman Blair were also somewhat injured.

Death of a Notorious Confidence Man.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Andrew Jackson Grant, the famous confidence man and bigamist, was found dead in his cell at Cambridge today. Dr. Grant was 50 years old and is said to have been the most notorious confidence man in this country. He took his M. D. degree at a Chicago college. Shortly after he started out as a temperance lecturer in the South and West. He married Kate Ray in the West and together they toured Europe. On their return to New York he inserted several personals regarding matrimony in the newspapers. Two women were caught by the doctor, and Kate was passed as his sister. He married them both the same night and a few days later he disappeared with several thousand dollars, the women, Mrs. Bulgin and Miss Sturgis, being about equal losers. Last summer the doctor and his wife (Kate) appeared at the White Mountains. He at once laid siege to the heart of Miss Lucy Torrey of Cambridge.

AN ULTIMATUM GIVEN.

The Chicago Freight Bureau Puts a Case Plainly to the Railroads.

C. M. Wicker, Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau, has been authorized by the Executive Committee of that association to address John N. Abbott, Chairman of the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Passenger Associations, requesting that the roads he represents restore to the commercial public some form of mileage ticket that can be used by the traveling representatives of Chicago houses, and furnish such a ticket at net two cents per mile.

He states that if there is objection to the present 1,000-mile tickets on account of the extent of time, the limit be made six months, or 5,000-mile tickets good for one year be provided. The usual conditions imposed by the present ticket, if rigidly insisted upon by all the roads and against all holders, are satisfactory. While the legal advisers of the railway corporations may construe the Inter-State Commerce law as prohibiting the issuance of mileage tickets to commercial travelers the legal advisers of the Board of Trade and of the mercantile houses of Chicago do not so construe it. The law, they believe, admits of reasonable and just discrimination, prohibiting only unjust discrimination. In the issuance of mileage tickets, Mr. Wicker says, the roads can recognize the employés of houses who constitute the thousands upon thousands of commercial travelers of the country in consideration for their immense patronage. The address continues:

"For your candid consideration and information we desire to point out the course we must pursue in case the roads you represent do not recede from your present position and restore to the commercial public some form of 1,000-mile ticket at equitable and just rates. Our course as now mapped out, which may, however, be varied from, will be to submit to the commission, or more likely to the United States Court, affidavits that some road in your association has sold plaintiff a thousand-mile ticket at $25, and in view of the fact that during the last fifteen years similar service has been rendered at $15, and in other instances at $20, claim the price now imposed to be in violation of Sec. 1 of the Inter-State Commerce law, which provides that all charges for the transportation of passengers shall be reasonable and just; and our representatives will ask the commission or our attorneys will plead with the court that Sec. 22 contemplates that defendant has a right to discriminate between commercial travelers and the ordinary traveling public, continuing the old form and price of tickets, or the exemption would not have been made in that section, which section is preëminently one of exemption.

"We shall bring an officer of defendant's road to prove—if he testifies truthfully—that practically forty-nine out of every fifty mileage tickets sold in the past have netted the road not to exceed two cents per mile, and in many instances less, together with much other information that will tend to convince the commission or the court that two cents per mile is a liberal rate for the service performed and the circumstances under which it is performed, especially as compared with your average earnings per passenger per mile.

"Our representatives, or our attorneys, as the case may be, will also plead that in the event of the commission, or court, not coinciding in this view that the ruling of the commission, or the decision of the court, be that two cents per mile is a just and equitable rate for all thousand-mile tickets that shall be sold by the defendant. In other words, if the commission, or court, hold to your interpretation of Sec. 22—i. e., that you cannot discriminate, but must treat everybody alike in the sale of mileage tickets—we shall ask that they rule that two cents per mile is a just and equitable rate for the public to pay for all mileage tickets."

The benefits to be derived from the form of ticket asked for, the circular says, will not alone accrue to the traveling men but to the roads as well, the commercial men having largely helped build up the roads. In conclusion, the letter says that the Chicago Freight Bureau has such confidence in the opinions of its attorneys and the fairmindedness of the commission and the court that if the request be granted a bond of indemnity will be filed, signed by fifty of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Chicago, binding themselves to pay all the fines imposed upon the roads represented by reason of the violation of the Inter-State or any other law in thus complying with the request.

It is believed that no reply has been received to this letter, which has been sent to all the roads represented by Mr. Abbott.

EXCITING STREET AFFRAY.

State-Auditor Walker Shoots Down Judge Henry in Jefferson City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—[Special.]—A serious personal encounter occurred today between State-Auditor John Walker and Judge John W. Henry, formerly of the Supreme Court of this State, in which each man received a serious wound. The quarrel grew out of political differences and bad blood that had existed for the last two years. Last summer, when Judge Henry was defeated in convention for renomination to the Supreme bench, Auditor Walker was blamed for contributing to it. Last winter, when charges of levying blackmail on his clerk were preferred against the Auditor, Judge Henry was accused of stirring up the matter. For several months neither party would recognize the other and neither attempted to conceal his animosity. Today the difficulty culminated in an affray.

As Auditor Walker was on his way to the Capitol Building and Judge Henry on his way to the Supreme Court they met and words were exchanged.

"I understand you have been talking too much about me," said Walker, referring to the charges and investigation made last winter.

"I have told nothing but the truth about you, and you know it," replied Henry.

"You are a —— liar."

With the last remark Walker received a blow on the head from Judge Henry's cane and simultaneously drew his revolver and shot. The bullet entered the Judge's left hand, ranged along his arm, and entered his left side. Here its course was changed, and it lodged on the right side of the body, making two wounds, one of about four inches in the arm and the other of about seven inches in the chest. Each man was too badly damaged to keep up the fight, Mr. Walker being stunned and sickened by the blow on his head, and Judge Henry having lost the use of both arms from his wounds.

The Auditor was taken into a house near by, and later sent home in a carriage. He suffered a great deal through the day, and at one time his condition was considered critical. Tonight his physician pronounced him out of danger, but it will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties.

Judge Henry walked to the Supreme Court Building, where his wound was examined, and as it was not thought dangerous he returned to his home in Kansas City at noon today.

Auditor Walker has said little about the altercation. Judge Henry spoke volubly before leaving. He said it was a plot of Walker to kill him; that the Auditor had known him for forty years and knew he would strike if any man called him a liar, and that Walker only wanted a pretext for killing him.

The prominence of the parties has made the affray one of the most exciting events that have occurred here since the surrender of Frank James. Auditor Walker served two terms in the Legislature, one as Railroad Commissioner, and is now in his second term as State Auditor. Judge Henry served one term as Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit and ten years on the Supreme bench of this State. The Auditor is six feet three inches in hight and weighs over 200 pounds. Judge Henry is five feet eight inches and weighs about 140. Each is over 60 years of age.

Tonight Mr. Walker vomited hard and complained of pains at the base of the brain. His right side is still partially benumbed, but the physicians say he will fully recover.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Judge Henry arrived tonight from Jefferson City and was conveyed to his home in this city. He was able to sit up and to converse in regard to his encounter with Auditor Walker. The Judge's story of the affair is, in effect, that Walker upon calling him a liar made a motion toward his hip-pocket. Henry then struck him with his cane, and Walker, getting his revolver out, fired one shot.

NEARING ACTUAL TRIAL.

THE FIRST OCCASION OF DELAY IN THE BOODLE CASES DISPOSED OF.

Application for a Change of Venue Refused by the Court—Text of the Decision—The Defense Secures an Order for Further Particulars of Evidence—The Scene in Gen. Stiles' Office—Nic Schneider's Remarkable Bookkeeping—Curious Figures.

Judge Tuley rejected as insufficient the evidence submitted in the boodle cases yesterday by the defense, and denied the motion for a change of venue from Cook County. The boodler cases will, therefore, be tried in this county, and the long and stubborn contest fought here in Chicago. The decision of the court was a substantial victory for the State. Whether or not the defense expected to get a change of venue cannot be said with any degree of certainty; but whatever its motive the motion was supported and argued for all there was in it. As soon as the decision was rendered the defense entered an exception and came up smiling and undismayed upon a new tack. This was nothing less than an attempt to make the State show its hand and compel it to make known the evidence in the first case set for hearing upon which it relied for the conviction of the defendants. In this attempt it was successful, and in carrying the point it won a victory in turn and made the honors easy. Slowly, but none the less surely, the cases approach actual trial. By virtue of yesterday's proceedings the cases, in theory at least, come into court this morning ready for trial. The defense is not, however, by any means at the end of its resources for delay, and it is hardly probable that the trial will really begin for some days yet. Judge Tuley has refused to quash the indictments and refused to grant a change of venue from the county. It is not by any means improbable that the defense may in some way get the idea that the court is prejudiced against them, and demand that some other Judge preside over the trials. There are also motions to quash the perjury, bribery, and subornation of perjury cases yet to be argued, and with these materials and an ingenious counsel the possibilities for delay are promising. Two propositions, however, have become facts: The conspiracy cases will be tried, and they will be tried in Cook County.

The first act of the court was to render his decision upon the motion for a change of venue taken under advisement the evening before. The text of the decision is as follows:

This is a petition for a change of venue from the County of Cook upon the ground that the inhabitants are so prejudiced against the defendants that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial.

A large number of affidavits are filed in support of this petition, almost all of which aver that the affiants have never heard any person discussing the charges as against the defendants intimate that they might be innocent, but all, or nearly all, expressed their opinion that the defendants were guilty, while in a much larger number of affidavits on the part of the people the affiants all assert that the persons with whom they have talked did not pretend to know the facts in relation to the charges. The one set of affidavits asserts a belief that a prejudice exists, while the other set expresses a contrary belief of what amounts to an expression of an opinion as a conclusion from what the party said.

My experience is that in cases of this nature the number of affidavits depends upon the industry of the attorneys, and the contents largely upon the skill of the person who avows them. The question here is, What are the grounds or reasons for asserting that the inhabitants are so prejudiced against the defendants that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial?

The petition for a change of venue in these cases alleges that the prejudice arises from several causes. I will dispose of them, but not in the order presented in argument.

1. As to the prejudice arising from the calling of the special grand jury: It is not alleged that it was illegally called, and it is impossible to discover how the bare act of doing what the law authorizes can excite a prejudice against parties who may happen to be indicted by such a grand jury.

2. As to the point that all taxpayers are prejudiced by reason of the fact that the money alleged to have been stolen was the property of the county: The law does not recognize this as a ground of objection to the competency of a juror. If it is recognized as an interest which would create a prejudice it would follow that if the criminal was accused of stealing the money of the State he could not find an impartial jury within the State, and could not therefore be tried at all. In every suit for damages against the city or money demand against city or county the same objection of prejudice of taxpayers might be argued against them as jurors. The idea which prevailed in the influence of the common law that any interest, however small, in the subject matter of litigation disqualifies one as a witness or as juror has been superseded by rulings and laws founded upon more confidence in the honor and integrity of the citizen.

3. That a public subscription has been raised to aid in the prosecution of these defendants: The affidavits failed to show any subscription by the public or a public subscription. How many persons subscribed or the amount subscribed is too indefinit from the proof to permit the point to be given serious attention.

4. That since the excitement concerning the frauds and conspiracies charged an exciting local election has taken place, and that during the campaign preceding it speakers at public meetings denounced the defendants as thieves, boodlers, etc., and held them up to public scorn: The affidavits fail to show the number of the meetings and whether any considerable number of persons were present at any meeting, and fail to show that the influence of such speakers or words uttered could affect very many persons.

5. The other and most material matter relied upon is, stated briefly, that the newspapers in the city of Chicago, with a circulation of 275,000 to 300,000 copies, published daily for eight or ten weeks local and editorial articles purporting to give facts as to the conspiracies, frauds, and bribery with which these defendants and other employés of the county and the County Commissioners are charged, and also to give evidence which was or would be given before the special grand jury; and by so doing and by holding the defendants up to public scorn and indignation—calling them thieves, boodlers, etc., and asserting their guilt—they (the newspapers) created such a prejudice against the defendants among the inhabitants of Cook County as to prevent a fair and impartial trial: Extracts from such newspapers, which it required more than two days to read, are offered in support of this proposition. The force of the argument of defendants' position on this point lies in assuming: first, that all the inhabitants of Cook County read the newspapers, and second, in assuming that all who read the newspapers believe what they read to be true.

It is true that in many of the ninety-five affidavits of the defense the affiants state that the inhabitants with whom they associate and with whom they are acquainted read these newspapers, but this may be true and yet it would embrace but a very small proportion of the inhabitants of this county.

No intelligent man at this day believes a thing to be true merely because he sees it so stated in a newspaper. He knows that what is asserted as true today will very likely be denied tomorrow.

It must be admitted that the newspaper reporters and editors are often very great aids in unraveling mysterious crimes and the detection of criminals, and a corps of reporters is very often of more service than a corps of detectives. Yet newspapers are often obstructions in the administration of both criminal and civil justice. They often in pending cases assume to decide not only the facts, but also what the court shall declare the law to be. The courts recognize this fact by excluding newspapers from juries.

There is no doubt that in this case the newspapers have printed things calculated to prejudice the inhabitants of this county against the defendants; they have purported to give evidence produced before the grand jury which the law requires to be kept secret, although every intelligent person who read the evidence would doubt the fact that such evidence was so given. They have called the defendants boodlers, thieves, etc. Such is the strife to create a sensation, to get a "scoop" in news, that many things calculated to create some prejudice will be published by the newspapers in regard to almost every crime of any magnitude, and in regard to any crime with which any man who does occupy or has occupied a prominent official position is connected. The courts cannot suppress the newspapers, but must endure them. Modesty is not the chief characteristic of the newspapers of today.

The law wisely recognizes that a newspaper may so act and provides "that it shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in a newspaper an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state upon oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict, according to the law and the evidence." It recognizes that a juror may be influenced or prejudiced by what he has read, but says it is not every kind of prejudice which will disqualify or entitle a prisoner to a change of venue.

For the latter purpose it must be a prejudice that will give the defendant just ground to fear that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial.

The bare proposition that out of from fifty to

eighty thousand citizens qualified to serve as jurors twelve men cannot be obtained who will give the defendants a fair and impartial trial is startling in itself. In small counties where there are from three hundred to one or two thousand jurors, where everybody knows every other person's business, where a great fraud or steal or crime convulses an entire county by reason of the inhabitants being so few in number, there may be occasions when a defendant cannot, because of prejudice, receive a fair and impartial trial, but in a county with 800,000 inhabitants by the last census, with no less than 60,000 to 80,000 qualified jurors, there would necessarily be a most extraordinary combination of circumstances which would enable a Judge to say that twelve men could not be found in the county who were not so prejudiced against the prisoner that they could not give him a fair and impartial trial.

There must be an extraordinarily low state of morals, or the most extraordinary influences must have been at work, to bring about such a result.

The evidence produced upon that petition fails to satisfy me that there is any danger whatever of the defendants not obtaining a fair and impartial, and of course unprejudiced, jury. I believe in the honesty and integrity and the love of fair play of the citizens of this county. In addition to a fair and impartial jury the law throws the protection of the court around the prisoner, and makes it the duty of the Judge to see that the prisoner is not convicted contrary to either the law or the evidence.

If I had even a reasonable doubt about these defendants being able to obtain a fair and impartial trial by a jury of this county I would feel bound to resolve it in their favor, for, as remarked by counsel, my decision upon this petition—which is of the gravest importance to the defendants, and might imperil their liberty even when innocent—is not the subject of review by a higher court.

I would gladly avail myself of an opportunity which would certainly relieve me from the disagreeable duty of trying these cases, but I cannot let down the bars of my conscience to suit my personal convenience or inclinations. The motion for a change of venue from the county is denied.

The defense accepted the defeat and at once proceeded to make the best of what was left. Having entered an exception to the ruling of the court Mr. Forrest submitted a petition in behalf of McGarigle and McDonald asking for a further and more definit bill of particulars. He then took the bold stand of demanding a knowledge of the evidence against the defendants, asking for acts, dates, sums of money, etc.

Mr. Walker replied for the State and confined his argument to the legal aspect of the point, contending that the State had given all the information required by the statute. Gen. Stiles began the afternoon session by pointing out the inconsistency of the defense. They asked for a further bill of particulars upon the assumption that the defendants did not know and could not ascertain the charges against them. This was of course fiction, but one to which the law lent a color of plausibility. Yesterday the defense, while arguing for a change of venue, had said that the State with all its ability could not make out a stronger case than had the papers against the defendants. If the defense wanted details they should go to the fac-similes published in the papers. Mr. Grinnell said that Nic Schneider's books, by way of example of evidence to be introduced, constituted Nic Schneider's evidence. It could not be expected that he would be compelled to tell the defense to what facts a witness was about to swear; therefore it was equally improper to expose the contents of the books.

After some disjointed argument enlivened with personal clashes of wit the court prepared to draw an order in accordance with Mr. Forrest's demand. He was about to exclude the books of Nic Schneider on the ground that they were private property and not kept pursuant to an agreement between the conspiring parties, when Mr. Grinnell interrupted and created a small-sized sensation by stating that the State intended to prove that the books were a part of the conspiracy and kept to the furtherance of its ends. The court thereupon amended his order, which is as follows:

It is ordered that the State furnish the counsel for the defendants further particulars by court hours Wednesday morning; the date and number of all bills, vouchers, or warrants which are relied upon by the State and which have been on file in any county office and which are in the possession of the State's Attorney, and permit their inspection by the attorneys for the defendants or some one of such attorneys; and by the same time copies of any letters or documents having passed between the defendants, if any, in possession of the State or its attorney which may be relied upon by the State; also the dates between which the work or labor, done or pretended to be done [upon the Normal School], was done or pretended to have been done. If any books are relied upon as having been kept in pursuance of any agreement or conspiracy, then the attorneys for the defendants to be allowed to see them in the office of the State's Attorney or other apartment.

Mr. Forrest, still unsatisfied, asked the court to add to the order a stay of proceedings until the evidence so exhibited could be picked out and digested. Mr. Grinnell said that the attorneys for the defense could go at once to Gen. Stiles' office and be at work at the documents within twenty minutes. Under the circumstances a stay of proceedings until morning ought to be sufficient. Gen. Stiles sprung to his feet and started for the door, saying, with mock tragedy: "Come on, Forrest." Everybody, including the court, laughed, and the court said that between that time [3 o'clock] and the opening of court Wednesday the defense would have time enough. Thereupon the boodler cases stood adjourned.

Arrived at the office of Gen. Stiles in the Borden Block the heterogeneous mass of books and papers was unearthed from the vault and piled upon a big table. Forrest and Ingham heaved a deep sigh each, but went bravely to work. It was, however, slow and difficult work, and even an expert bookkeeper would have been at his wits' end to extract off hand the meat of the crooked work. Nic Schneider may have been a most worthy and excellent boilermaker, but there is prima facie evidence that he was a very poor bookkeeper. Gen. Stiles and other representatives of the State were entirely courteous and straightforward in their replies; but it goes without saying that none of them were frantically anxious to volunteer information which had been dug out bit by bit after long and tedious labor. In fact, Gen. Stiles remarked that the conspiracy could not be unearthed by a casual examination of the books. It required a bit here and a bit there and an explanation here and an explanation there to fit the pieces together. As far as could be seen from a cursory and brief examination of the documents there were check stubs, checks, a bank book, journals, time books, Normal School bills, ledgers, day books, private memorandum books, and a lot of useless rubbish having no bearing whatever upon the case in question. Indeed it was difficult, so slack and slovenly was the bookkeeping, to pick out the matter relating to the Normal School. A disreputable private memorandum book, however, showed some significant figures and gave a hint of what a wealth of information the books contained. A memorandum of an account between E. S. McDonald and Nic Schneider showed that Ed and not Nic was the principal, and that Ed collected the money and paid Nic for his work. Some of the entries of payments made by Ed to Nic were as follows:

July 16, 1886, $1,000, $570, $600; Aug. 3, $25; July 28, $225; Aug. 5, $650; Aug. 11, $200, $70, $50 (commission), $300, $35.

Nic's bank-book with E. S. Dreyer & Co. was there, but was rather non-committal in the temporary absence of the checks drawn against it. One check is understood to be for $2,500, drawn in favor of E. S. McDonald and indorsed by him, bearing the legend: "Schneider note." The crowning glory, however, of the collection is a ficticious journal, the purpose of which is to correspond with the bills rendered. When the fictitious journal and the real journal are compared it is seen that in nearly every case the entries in the former have been raised. When the items were small the amount was doubled; when large it was increased by one-third or one-half. The fictitious journal was neatly kept, a fact in itself sufficient to cast suspicion upon its integrity.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Settlers on the Crow Creek Reservation Evicted at the Bayonet's Point.

PIERRE, D. T., April 26.—The eviction of settlers from Big Bend has commenced, and a number have already moved. The settlers have been given three days' notice to go, and if they are still on the ground at the expiration of that time the military will take charge. A poor widow named Ryan, who had her all invested, was ordered off, but having no means the soldiers loaded her furniture into a wagon, placed the old woman on top, and carted her to the nearest station. The soldiers will remain three weeks on the Crow Creek Reservation, and the Government will fence the greater part of the land. Indignation runs high, and efforts are being made to suppress the cruel treatment marked out.

Turkish Rugs Slaughtered at Auction.

The grand auction sale of Turkish rugs at 215 Wabash avenue is progressing very extensively. You can buy rugs at less than carpet prices. Don't forget to attend and secure these largest bargains. This is the last auction given at 215 Wabash avenue.

AN INVESTIGATION ENDED

THE INWARDNESS OF THE PRINTING COMBINE REVEALED.

Secretary of State Dement the Last Witness Examined—The Committee Will Issue a Strong Denunciation of the Job—Appropriation Bills in the House—The Senate Confirms Wheeler as Justice—Chicago Redistricting Bill Passed—The Committees—Other News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The Senate committee concluded its investigation into the State printing steal this afternoon. Secretary of State Dement was the last and only witness examined today. He told the story of how the bids were opened and of the throwing out of all the bids except the one filed by the "combine" in the name of H. W. Rokker & Co. The Secretary understood in a general way at that time that the prices were almost double those of the two years previous, and so stated in reply to questions from Senator Gibbs, but he did not realize that the whole amount would aggregate $78,000 or $80,000 until some time after the contract was let. He was especially guided by the opinion of Thomas Rees of the *Register* Company, who gave many facts about the cost of printing. Rees, it has since transpired, is one of the leading members of the printing "combine," and was interested in Rokker & Co.'s getting the contract at a big price. He believed he had done his duty to the State when he asked the supposed competing bidders whether the prices were reasonable before the contracts were let. In reply to Senator Wheeler he said that last October there was a fund of $8,000 available for the present contracts. This Legislature had appropriated $25,000 more, making a total of $33,000. Rokker & Co. have been paid $24,000 already, $5,000 worth of work has been completed and unpaid for, and the same amount is in process of completion, including the $10,000 sought to be covered by the bill now pending in the House. Forty-six thousand worth is yet to be done. This would make a total of $80,000, against $34,000 under the contract of 1884. The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Vickers Monday appropriating $10,000 more for printing was presented at his request after consulting with the Speaker, Mr. Johnson, and other members of the House, with a view of having enough money to pay for the necessary printing of the Legislature.

This closed the testimony and the committee went into secret session to discuss its report. The doors were locked, the windows barred, and the committee sailed in. It did not take them very long to find out that there was no difference of opinion as to who were implicated with the combine by the testimony, nor to determine that a stinging arraignment of the persons who formed it should be drawn up. That was practically agreed upon some days ago, and this portion of the report will pay special attention to Rokker, Rees, and Strattan, and it will not have anything complimentary to say of Banker Tracy and the reform Postmaster Clendenin. About the only thing discussed at the secret meeting this afternoon was the recommendation to be made regarding the future course of the State toward this contract. From the information that leaked from the committee-room, the members seemed to take it for granted that work under it must be abandoned at once, and Senator Gibbs thought it might be wise to abolish the office of State Printing Expert along with the contract on the ground that it was a useless office. Senator Higgins suggested that one way out of the dilema, so far as the legislative printing is concerned, was to authorize the Secretary of State to arrange for printing the bills and other legislative matter at some other office. Senator Wheeler thought that $15,000 more should be appropriated for printing. This, with the $9,000 now in the Treasury, which the printing combine has not been able to get hold of, would make a fund of $24,000 to do all the work that the State needs, and it can go and get it done at any place. Neither plan was formally adopted, but Senators Curtiss and Higgins were appointed a sub-committee to draw up a report, and their work will be discussed by the other members as soon as it is completed. They will probably recommend one of the plans above indicated.

THE HOUSE.

The Bill Aimed at Landlord Scully Considered—Chicago Redistricting Measure Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—In the House this morning Mr. Vickers called up the bill appropriating $10,000 for printing and it was read a second time and advanced to a third reading without a protest. The Senate bill appropriating money for the Illinois display at the National School Exposition in Chicago in July came up on second reading and Mr. Miller opposed the committee amendment reducing the sum from $5,000 to $2,500. Mr. Littler undertook to speak upon the amendment, although the first gentleman had moved to table it. Mr. Yocum at once arose and read the constitutional provision that any person holding a lucrative office under the United States Government shall not be a member of the Legislature. He insisted that "the gentleman from Washington" should not be heard unless by the special indulgence of the House. The motion to table was withdrawn and the amount fixed at $2,500.

After an hour's work upon a bill amending the law in regard to the erection of bridges the House took up bills on a third reading and the following were taken up and considered: Mr. Brubaker's bill amending the law of appeals from Justices of the Peace so that the bond shall contain a clause nullifying it, if the suit be settled before the appeal is heard, was passed without an opposing vote. Mr. Purdunn's bill prohibiting the State Board of Pharmacy from licensing any one as a pharmacist who has not been registered as an assistant pharmacist or registered pharmacist was passed. Mr. Vicker's bill amending the criminal law so that witnesses are allowed mileage instead of "necessary railroad fare," as the law now reads, was passed. Mr. Hamilton's bill to provide for the proper care of county cemetery grounds was also passed without discussion or opposition.

Mr. Pierce's bill forbidding landlords from including the payment of taxes in the rent of farms came up, and the author explained that it was aimed at Landlord Scully of Logan and McLean Counties, whose tenants were unable to pay school taxes after settling the other charges under their leases from Scully. Mr. Merritt wanted to reach Scully as bad as anybody, but did not want to change the whole law of contracts between landlord and tenant in order to strike at him. Mr. Archer also opposed the bill, and its author withdrew it and returned it to second reading for amendment.

Mr. Littler announced that immediately after the reading of the journal tomorrow he would attempt to have the House confine itself to work upon the appropriations. His time with the House was limited and many persons had insisted that he should give the people the benefit of what he knew about the appropriation measures before the House. Mr. Merritt called up the Senate bill appropriating $1,100 to pay an old internal improvement bond, and it was passed with an emergency clause. It only awaits the Governor's signature to go into effect.

Mr. Vicker's bill to prohibit the playing of base-ball Sunday was next on the calendar, but after a speech in opposition by Mr. Blackburn the bill failed to pass by a vote of 49 to 49.

Mr. Pierce's bill, aimed at Landlord Scully, was so amended that it should apply only to alien landlords and then returned to third reading.

The House then took its noon recess.

When the House reassembled Mr. Clark called up the bill compelling the redistricting of Chicago and providing her with forty-eight Aldermen, and making additions to the board with each addition of territory. It was passed without any opposition whatever.

The bill of the Committee on Appropriations returning to Lake County $8,705, being the sum expended in the prosecution of Michael Mooney for a murder committed in the Joliet Penitentiary, was easily passed.

The bill of Mr. Jones of Sangamon appropriating $22,000 for repairs on the State-House was read a third time, but it did not secure enough votes to pass with the emergency clause. It was recalled to second reading, the emergency section stricken out, and it finally passed by a vote of 86 to 8.

Mr. Vickers called up the special order, the Senate bill for building roads and bridges in counties not under township organization, and it passed. The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Wheeler's Appointment as Justice Confirmed—Appropriation Bills Advanced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The Senate today confirmed the appointment of D. L. Wheeler as a Justice of the Peace for the North Division of Chicago. When the nominations were sent in last week Wheeler's case was referred to Senators Leman, Burke, and Garrity to investigate the charge that he was a Socialist. Senator Leman reported for the committee this morning that there was nothing against Wheeler, and the Senate at once confirmed his appointment. Senator Cochran called up and had read a third time his bill providing that inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy may vote in the election district in which that institution is located. It was made a special order for Thursday. Senator Darnell's bill reducing the legal weight of a bushel of sweet potatoes from fifty-five to fifty pounds was passed, and the bill authorizing Park Commissioners to condemn land for the purpose of giving boulevards a uniform width of 100 feet was also read a third time and passed.

The bill appropriating $110,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Pontiac Reform School was ordered to a third reading, and a like disposition made of the Appropriation bill for the State Normal University and the Asylum for the Blind at Jacksonville.

The House bill amending the Logan Monument law so that Park Commissioners can grant leave for the burial of Senator and Mrs. Logan in a park or boulevard was called up by Senator Higgins and advanced to second reading.

The bill appropriating $90,000 for repairs on the Kankakee Insane Asylum was reduced to $21,500 and advanced to third reading, and the bill appropriating $660,000 for the ordinary expenses of the same institution was reduced to a little over $500,000, and also advanced.

The appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum was reduced from $391,000 to $353,000 and advanced one step on the calendar. The Anna Insane Asylum appropriation of $160,000 for ordinary expenses was ordered to third reading, and a like disposition was made of the bill appropriating $225,000 for the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville.

There was a long discussion over the bill which practically repealed the law requiring annual statements of financial officers to be published, but when the vote was taken the bill was defeated. After making the bill locating the State Fair alternately at Chicago, Peoria, Decatur, and Centralia a special order for a week from Thursday the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning.

THE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations Recommended for the Quincy Soldiers' Home and Other Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—In the House Committee on Appropriations this afternoon Mr. Johnson, from a sub-committee on the bill for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, submitted a report, prefacing his remarks by a statement that the whole was based upon the theory that the State was bound to support the institution without going into the propriety of its establishment. The committee had visited and examined the home and reported amendments to its bill reducing the sum appropriated from $650,000 to $375,000. Being asked if he concurred in the report Mr. Stewart said that he had found a fine lot of grounds and buildings for headquarters and officers for the institution, but no accommodation for soldiers, and if any of them were to be taken care of something must be done. The report was made upon the calculation that 800 soldiers would be accommodated. The amendments were accepted, and the bill as amended was recommended to a passage. The bill appropriating $173,000 for the Institute for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln was ordered back with a recommendation that it be passed, as was one appropriating $5,000 for a sewer for the same institution. The bills for the maintenance of the penitentiary at Chester were taken up, and one of them, appropriating $158,000 for the ordinary expenses of the prison, was recommended to a passage, while the one for a new cell-house was postponed till tomorrow.

JUDICIARY.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to a favorable report on Mr. Fuller's joint resolution providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the question of calling a new constitutional convention. It also favorably recommended Mr. Decker's bill for creating pawners' banks.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

An Interesting Question Raised in the Federal Court—Other Items.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—Judge W. J. Allen assumed his duties in the United States Court here today. The committee to report resolutions in respect to the late Judge of the court did not appear, ex-Gov. Palmer stating that they would bring in their report at an early day. When Judge Treat died Simeon Dilday was in jail here awaiting sentence on a verdict finding him guilty of fraudulently obtaining a pension from the Government. When the District Attorney today asked for sentence, ex-Attorney-General McCartney interposed objections, claiming that a new Judge could not pass sentence under such circumstances, denying the existence of a presumption in favor the correctness of the verdict, and demanding a new trial as a matter of right. The point is regarded as one of much interest, and arguments will be heard upon it tomorrow.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Certificates licensing the incorporation of the following new companies were issued by the Secretary of State today:

The Scottish-American Fibre Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; for the manufacture of fibre; incorporators, Oliver P. Chisholm, George S. Finney, and Thomas E. Teegarden.

The Graves Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $350,000; for the manufacture of dish-washing machinery; incorporators, M. H. C. Graves, W. W. Michener, H. O. Stone, and Benjamin H. Graves.

The Chicago Arc Light & Power Company; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Columbus R. Cummings, Sidney A. Kent, Marshall Field, John H. Barker, and Charles N. Fay.

The Swedish Lutheran Bethesda Society, at Chicago; without capital stock; to render assistance in case of sickness and death; incorporators, Carl A. Evald, Claus J. Olson, William A. Friberg, John L. Linskoog, Aaron Olsen, Charles Smith, and Charles P. Holmberg.

Joliet Iron & Brass Foundry Company, at Joliet; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Edwin S. Monroe, Charles S. Seave, and George H. Munroe.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the A. R. Beck Lumber Company, at Chicago, from $75,000 to $150,000.

A certificate was filed to record the change of name of the Illinois Pan Electric Telephone Company, at Chicago, to the Illinois National Improved Pan Electric Telephone Company.

The Highland Rifle Club, at Highland, Madison County; without capital stock; for improvement in rifle-shooting; incorporators: Fritz Streiff, Bud Blumenstein, and Henry Mueller.

The Otisco Art Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for promoting the growth and culture of art; incorporators: Otis Starkweather, Roswell B. Mason Jr., and James Otis.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON'S ASPIRATIONS.

Congressman J. G. Cannon arrived here from Danville today, avowedly on private business, but politicians insist that he is working up his chances for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. He chatted with the members quite cheerily tonight, and will remain here a day or two.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT EXCITED.

Minister Foster Fails to Produce the Papers in the Fisheries Dispute.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—A breeze occurred in the Canadian House of Commons this afternoon over the non-appearance of the promised fisheries correspondence. Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, explained that his permission to present the latest batch of papers had only been received Friday, and that printers were at work night and day to get the whole out. Mr. Blake thought the House was not being treated fairly. If the manuscript copy were laid on the table the true position of the negotiations could be seen at once. Mr. Mitchell, former Minister of Fisheries, said he understood that the St. John (N. B.) *Sun*, a journal supposed to be inspired by Mr. Foster, the present Minister, denied outright that the Canadian Government concurred in the latest proposal of Lord Salisbury for a tentative settlement of the question. Mr. Mitchell thought the House should know immediately the position that the Canadian Government took on the question.

Dr. Borgen's Method of Curing Consumption.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—[Special.]—The new system for treating consumption, that of Dr. Borgen, the French physician, has been introduced at the City Hospital here. Six patients are under treatment and it is said that all of them have shown material improvement. In each case the coughing has become less, the expectoration less, and the night sweats entirely stopped. These patients have been under treatment for two weeks.

A MEMORIAL TO CALHOUN.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE TO THE SOUTHERN STATESMAN.

The Ceremony Witnessed at Charleston, S. C., by a Great Concourse of People—A Masterly Oration by Secretary Lamar on the Character and Achievements of the Great Nullification Leader—Other Exercises Befitting the Occasion—Memorial-Day in the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—The celebration of the unveiling of the statue of John C. Calhoun in this city today was an event to which the people of the State have looked forward for many years, and large numbers came, therefore, from every part of the State to take part in or to witness the proceedings. The entire population of the city also turned out en masse, the result being a parade and an assemblage of sightseers such as is rarely witnessed in the South. The number of men in the ranks in the various military and civic organizations is estimated at 5,000. The line of march extended from the Battery up Meeting street to Marion square, the site of the statue, and the whole route was lined with dense throngs of people, who overflowed the sidewalks and filled the doorways, windows, and balconies from the basement to the attic of every building. The number of spectators along the route was not less than 20,000, and the crowd that gathered around the statue was but little less. There was a liberal display of bunting everywhere, the United States flag occupying a conspicuous place in the column, on the houses, and in the speakers' stand. The statue was draped by both the State and the National colors, which were drawn away by six little children, while thirty-five young ladies and misses stood around as sponsors. Most of them are relatives of Mr. Calhoun. The dedicatory prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Pinckney, who was presented to the audience by Mayor Courtenay, who presided. Then followed an ode to Calhoun by Miss E. B. Cheesebrough, read by the Rev. C. A. Stakeley. Following this came the oration of Secretary Lamar, which was followed by another Calhoun ode written by Margaret J. Preston and read by the Rev. Dr. Junkin, and then came the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. John C. Wilson. Secretary Lamar's speech, which occupied two hours, was received with the deepest attention and frequent applause. Tonight everybody is keeping open house in Charleston and rejoicing that the event has passed off so successfully.

Mr. Lamar said:

In the early history of our Republic two different powers were in the presence of each other—the principle of local State sovereignty and that of National union. Although both of these powers were to be found in the embryo of our political system, they existed in confusion and without precise legal definition, each having claims to urge and facts to allege in support of its respective pretension to supremacy. The principle of State sovereignty was the first brought into operation, and therefore preceded the other in legal recognition and actual predominance. If the constitutional history of the United States had stopped with the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the original thirteen States, it would hardly be questioned that this Government was a Government of sovereign States, with every attribute of State sovereignty retained in its system. But the law of development applies to human society as much as to any other created being. In all nations in which there are any stirrings of constitutional life, there is more than one fundamental principle of power. These several principles or elements are not all developed at the same time or in equal degree.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Whilst it is true that when the national sovereignty of the British Government was overthrown there was no organization of national power for the time over the whole people, yet it is also true that even in the absence of such power those States were never for one instant disunited; that, with respect to foreign relations and all matters touching their relations to each other, the sovereign power was ever exercised by the States united and never—not in a single instance—by a several State. After the adoption of the Constitution, the moral, social, and material forces, which have always been more powerful in molding the institutions, in determining the destinies of nations than external legal forms, combined to increase the power and magnify the importance of the General Government of the Union at the expense of that of the particular government of the States. But a cause more potent than any yet mentioned has operated to determine the character and tendency of our political system. I refer to the acquisition by the Federal Government of the vast territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase, and that ceded by Spain and Mexico to the United States. These territories, far exceeding in area that of the original thirteen States, belonged exclusively to the Federal Government.

In 1789 the people of the United States were citizens of States originally sovereign and independent; in 1861 a vast majority of the people of the United States were citizens of States that were originally mere dependencies of the Federal Government, which was the author and giver of their political being. With all these forces on the side of the Union, backed by a majority of State Governments with their reserved powers, it was a natural consequence that the unity and integrity of the United States as a sovereign Nation should be established on the battle-field; that its Government should come out of the conflict with a prestige and power greater perhaps than any on earth; and that the eleven minority States, after a resistance as heroic as any recorded in the annals of Greece and Rome, should succumb to overwhelming forces. It is not necessary here to go over the policy of reconstruction. It was the offspring of misconception and distrust. Its theory was that the Federal success in arms over the Southern people was only a partial one; that the sentiments, passions, and aims of the Southern people were still and would continue to be rebellious to the authority and hostile to the policy of the Nation; that the termination of the War having put an end to the absolute military control, it became necessary to substitute another organization which, though not purely military, would be no less effectual in its function of repression and force. Its avowed purpose was the reversal of every natural, social, and political relation on which the civilization of the South rested. But in the process of time a large portion of the dominant section saw not only the odious injustice of the system fastened upon the South, but the danger to the whole country which its maintenance threatened. The result was full and equal restoration of the Southern States, with all their rights under the Constitution, upon the one condition that they would recognize as elements of their new political life the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, guaranteeing and establishing the indissolubility of the American Union and the universality of American freedom. From that time we have seen those States, by their faithful adherence to this pledge, steadily advancing year by year, in their right of self-government, taking their place with larger numbers and wider influence in the councils of the Nation.

After giving a condensed statement of Mr. Calhoun's early life and education the orator took him up at the time of his entrance into Congress at the age of 28, on the eve of the War of 1812, and described his political principles:

Mr. Calhoun was, from principle, always a republican and an American democrat. He maintained that the people were the legitimate source of all political power; that governments ought to be created "by them and for them"; that powers conferred upon government are not surrendered, but delegated, and as such are held in trust, and not absolutely, and can be rightfully exercised only in furtherance of the objects for which they are delegated; and, in order to guarantee the responsibility of the rulers to the ruled and to secure the control of those electing over those elected, universal suffrage is the primary and indispensable foundation of republican governments. When the Congress of 1811 met Mr. Calhoun was placed second on the most important committee, that of Foreign Relations. He was at once its animating spirit and the mainspring of its action, and under his influence it soon submitted a report written by him, which recommended immediate preparations for war with Great Britain. In the debate that followed Mr. Calhoun made a speech in its support, which stamped him as an orator and a statesman of the first rank, and made him the champion of the war and the author and supporter of the measures for its vigorous prosecution. I have not time to dwell upon the measures which Mr. Calhoun introduced or supported during his service in the House of Representatives, which terminated in 1817, or of his services as Secretary of War under President Monroe, or as Vice-President of the United States.

He then quoted Mr. Calhoun's solemn assertion of a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions and the union of the States. His reiteration of the assertions made in 1817 that he considered the Union necessary to the preservation of our liberty and the promotion of the happiness of ourselves and our posterity, and his further assertion that if he did not believe the right in question to be the only solid foundation of our system and of the Union itself he would not be its advocate. Just at this time Mr. Calhoun resigned the office of Vice-President and took his seat in the Senate in place of Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, who had been chosen Governor of the State. A few days after he took his seat President Jackson sent a message to Congress transmitting the ordinance of nullification with his own proclamation and recommending the passage of measures which would enable him to compel, by the use of military force, the obedience and submission of the States. Mr. Lamar continued:

It was upon the occasion of this message and the force bill, which became a law during that session, that the great debate took place between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun, memorable for the ability and eloquence displayed, the eminent character of the two great champions of the hostile theories, and the magnitude of the questions involved. To my mind there is nothing connected with Mr. Calhoun's life so fraught with touching pathos, so characteristic of the grand soul of the man as the isolation of his position when he took his place in the United States Senate. He saw all the popularity which marked the early part of his career receding from him. He saw a majority of all his old political associates and friends in the Senate now in hostile array against him and his old political enemies in perfect unanimity allied with them. Not one sister State from any part of the Union stood by South Carolina in this final conflict. Both Houses of Congress, with the President of the United States, and that President Andrew Jackson, combined together in the adoption of measures to force his State into submission to the law which she had nullified. Never a contest, to all seeming, was so unequal, so hopeless. He stood alone and prevailed. For the controversy, when closed, was closed by the compromise act which repealed the law that his State had nullified. Here is presented a spectacle which cannot fail to excite the pride and admiration of all true Americans. Henry Clay, the author of the American system of which the protective policy was the most cherished principle; John C. Calhoun, the representative and champion of the reserved rights of the States and their sovereignty; Andrew Jackson, the stern, inflexible enforcer of the supreme power and paramount authority of the Nation; each bursting the trammels of party, casting aside sectional animosity, disregarding pride of opinion and personal hostilities; each making concessions, and all giving their united tribute of intellect and patriotism to the good of their common country.

SLAVERY.

Fellow-citizens: The institution of slavery! That question has been settled. Slavery is dead—buried in a grave that never gives up its dead. Why reopen it today? Let it rest. Yet, if I remain silent upon the subject it will be taken as an admission that there is one part of Mr. Calhoun's life of which it is prudent for his friends to say nothing to the present generation. Dissimulation and evasion were so foreign to his character that in his own case no one would disapprove and even disdain such silence more than he. I have this to say: That with reference to the constitutional status of slavery in the States, Mr. Calhoun never entertained or expressed a sentiment that was not entertained and expressed by Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and all the eminent statesmen of his time. The only difference between Mr. Calhoun on the one hand, Webster and Clay and such statesmen on the other, was that the measures hostile to slavery, which they sometimes countenanced and at other times advocated, he saw and predicted were in conflict with these guarantees in the Constitution, and that their direct tendency and inevitable effect, and, in many cases, avowed motive, was the destruction of slavery in the States.

In the course of his remarks on this subject Mr. Lamar stated that if at this very day the North or the American Union were to propose to reëstablish the institution the South could not and would not accept it as a boon.

As an orator and debater Mr. Calhoun's style, I think, had this great merit, that it brought before the minds of men the pure, unsophisticated truth of his thought as it existed in his own mind. When, therefore, he spoke those who listened to him were brought into communion direct with his own great thoughts, splendid conceptions, prophetic foresight, moral grandeur, and soul-kindling passion; and they would feel their own minds strengthened, enriched, enlarged, and ennobled by the contact with his intellectual and moral nature.

Mr. Calhoun was the true son of South Carolina. His just fame and great name were the fruits of her social system, and it will be her glory when succeeding generations shall learn and appreciate the lessons of political truth taught by him and shall inhale his pure spirit of patriotism, his exalted conception of duty, and become inspired by the honor, fidelity, courage, and purity of life which rooted themselves in the soul of the man whose statue South Carolina women have erected in commemoration of the affectionate reverence with which they commend him to the honor, love, imitation, and confidence of mankind.

NEW YORK.

Dr. McGlynn Denies that He Is Suspended by the Pope.

NEW YORK, April 26.—[Special.]—A cable dispatch from Rome was printed today to the effect that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn was to be suspended from his pastoral functions. Dr. McGlynn said concerning it tonight:

"That is nonsense. I am already suspended from my pastoral functions. Archbishop Corrigan did that. I am decapitated now. How can the Pope cut my head off again? The truth is, my case is not before the Propaganda nor the Vatican. I have not appealed from the judgment of the Archbishop."

"Do you intend to?"

"I do not."

"Will you go to Rome?"

"I have not yet said that I will never go to Rome, for the reason that if I was politely invited to go by the proper persons I am not prepared to say but what I would. But I shall never go as a criminal, as Mgr. Preston has characterized my condition. It is a singular fact that I have never sent any word to the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome. They have sent messages to me by a third person, a friend of mine in Rome, and I have given him my reply. That is all the communication that has taken place between me and Rome. I do not expect to go to Rome, for the reason that I have never appealed from the action of the Archbishop, and I never shall."

"How do you propose to pass the remainder of your life, doctor?"

"In preaching the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. I propose to preach the Gospel of Christ 'without money and without price.' I mean that literally. It may be thought by some that I have accepted remuneration for my speeches. I have not and shall not. I have refused to accept any personal remuneration whatever for my services. All the receipts from my lectures will be devoted to the cause of humanity, to the uplifting of the poor and needy."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Its First Meeting Held Yesterday—C. P. Huntington to Be Examined Today.

NEW YORK, April 26.—[Special.]—The first meeting in this city of the commission which is to investigate the relations of the Pacific railroads which have been aided with bonds by the Government was held at No. 10 Wall street today. Chairman Pattison presided and discussed matters with Ellery Anderson. David T. Littler was not present, having secured a leave of absence for a few weeks. Most of the time was devoted to examining the letters of applicants for places and their indorsements. The claims of nearly a dozen candidates for the position of expert accountant were heard, but no choice was made.

An expert will probably be selected today from the following list: Richard T. Stevens, Jersey City; L. S. Fairbanks, Boston; John R. Green, William Calhoun, Henry D. Bulkley, New York; E. O. Benthusen, Boston; George C. Schaeffer, Washington; J. Golden, New York; William P. Freeman, Washington; George S. Johnson, Cambridge, Mass.; F. Z. Maguire, Washington; Posey S. Wilson, Denver; and Theopholus French, New York. Mr. French was not a candidate, but his name was added at Mr. Pattison's suggestion. The gentleman who is chosen will examine into the whole question and consult with the commission as a general adviser.

Gen. John Norris of Philadelphia was appointed Collector of Statistics and Tables, at a salary yet to be fixed. He has assisted ex-Gov. Pattison in several investigations.

President Charles Francis Adams writes that he cannot appear before the commission before Thursday, and he will probably testify then. Tomorrow the affairs of the Central Pacific will be taken up, and C. P. Huntington will be examined. The Commissioners will meet at 10 o'clock, and at noon Mr. Huntington will appear.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Creditors of the American Opera Company Making Trouble for the Stockholders.

NEW YORK, April 26.—[Special.]—Miss Jessie Watson and Miss Ruth Forbett, two of the chorus girls whose suits against the American opera company were delayed another fortnight by S. B. Eaton, have brought suit against him personally, alleging that he was liable for all the debts of the company, about $300,000. This liability is claimed on the ground of the manifest falsehoods in the annual report drawn and signed by Mr. Eaton last January.

The same complaint has been served on Parke Godwin and John Magennis Jr., banker, No. 54 Broadway, in the suits of Caroline Pinner and William Perry against them. In their answers they deny that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not this annual report is false. Two of the actions against stockholders Russell H. Hoadley and E. Frank Coe are noticed for trial Thursday next, and will be brought before Judge McAdam in the City Court.

Andrew Carnegie was closely besieged at the Union League Club all of last week by half a dozen bailiffs, representing different creditors, trying to serve process upon him as the largest stockholder in the company, he being liable, as claimed, for $30,000. He was so closely guarded, however, by friends and servants at the club-house that it was impossible to serve the papers until the bailiffs united, watching the house until he came out to go to his marriage. Then they succeeded in reaching him on the street and served the process in three cases—those of William Parry, Frank Walton, and Ruth Forbett. W. W. Badger said yesterday that he regretted that his bailiffs had to follow Mr. Carnegie on his way to his wedding for such a purpose, but there was no other remedy, as the service had been evaded for a week previous.

YOUNG KITTSON'S MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court today confirmed the findings of the jury to the effect that Mary or Minnie Clark was not entitled to a divorce from Hercules L. Kittson, whom she claimed to have married, because at the time he was under the influence of liquor and was not able to understand what he was doing. The Judge annuls the marriage.

HURD'S DRAINAGE SCHEME

IT WAS NOT INDORSED BY THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

A Wrong Impression Given Out—Facts Concerning the Ruinous Proposition with Which the Public Should Be Made Familiar—A Suggested Obligation of Millions, with Resultant Benefits, Going Away from Chicago—Suspicious Activity in Favor of the Bill.

In consequence of the action taken at the Mayor's office Monday in reference to the Hurd drainage scheme and the quasi-indorsement which it is said to have received there, the subject was very generally discussed yesterday about the city. There was a prevailing impression that the majority of the gentlemen composing the conference acted without due deliberation in giving their sanction to a scheme which will cost at least $25,000,000, and which may even cost double that sum! And the cost was not the only objection. There is very decided opposition to creating another municipality in Cook County with taxing and borrowing powers greater than those of the city. Little is generally known about the machinery proposed by the Hurd bill, indeed, but enough is known to make it appear very objectionable. The modification proposed by the Mayor and embodied in the resolution adopted by the meeting is good enough as far as it goes, but it does not go very far. It is an entire mistake to suppose that it will leave the control of the water-works with the city. It does not propose anything of the kind. It cannot. Mr. Hurd insists that the money for his scheme cannot be raised except on the security of the water-works. He estimates the value of those works at their first cost—something about $10,000,000. They are worth $25,000,000, however, and on one occasion some years ago, when the city was in financial distress, an agent of a New York syndicate offered $23,000,000 for the plant. Besides, the proposed amendment concerning their control is misleading. All extensions and improvements in the central plant in the main arteries will be controlled by the commission. There is a pretense that the city will have power to make assessment for local improvements, and that the city can regulate the water rates and make the collections. If this were so, the taxpayers as a whole would be subject to a yearly taxation greater than the cost of water for such improvements as the Water and Drainage Board appointed at Springfield would create. It is amazing how easily the very shrewd persons behind this scheme can pull the wool over the eyes of otherwise intelligent men.

It is hardly necessary to dwell further on the humbug of the pretense that if this Hurd bill is passed the city will continue in control of its own water-works. But if any proof is needed on this point it will be found in the following section of that production.

SEC. 34. As soon as may be after the appointment of such Commissioners and their organization by the election of one of their number as President and the appointment of a Clerk, Treasurer, Chief Engineer, and Attorney, they shall publish a notice that the Commissioners are ready to enter upon the duties of their office; all the lands, buildings, works, utensils, material, plans, maps, books, papers, effects, right, and property which shall then belong to any city, village, town, or township, or drainage district, whether formed by any special or local act or under any general law, included in whole or in part within the boundaries of such municipality, and which are a part of or belong or appertain to the water-works, water department, or supply of water or to the sewerage department or the business of providing sewerage and drainage for such city, village, town or township, or drainage district, shall immediately vest in such incorporation, and such incorporation shall thereupon become and be the legal successors to each and every such city, village, town and township, or drainage district in relation thereto with all the powers and rights by them respectively at that time possessed and subject to the same obligations and trusts as such city, village, town or township held the same, except as herein otherwise provided.

And one must also turn over to this commission:

All moneys, whether raised by special assessment or appropriated or called for out of public funds, for laying, putting in, constructing, repairing, or maintaining of any water-works, water-mains, water-pipes, sewerage or sewers, sewer-pipes, ditches or drains, and other works, and which remain unexpended in the Treasury, or is coming to or is under the control of any such city, village, town or township, or drainage district, and all uncollected special assessments and taxes on account of or for the maintenance of water-works, pipes, and sewers, and all uncollected water rates and water taxes.

In this connection it may be well to tell how the impression has been created that the Citizens' Association has indorsed the Hurd scheme. The organization in question consists of a number of very respectable, intelligent, and public spirited gentlemen. There are nearly 1,000 of them all told, but it is very rarely that more than twenty of them ever come together. Their business is transacted entirely by committees. And so it is in reference to the Hurd Drainage bill. That measure was never submitted to a meeting of the association, and of course could not have been indorsed by that body. It was never submitted to the Executive Committee—at least not to a quorum thereof. It was merely indorsed by the drainage committee of the association, of which ex-Ald. Shorey is Chairman, and the author of the bill, Mr. Hurd, Bryan Lathrop, Murry Nelson, and Martin A. Ryerson are the other members. Mr. Nelson was not at the meeting of the committee when the bill was indorsed. Mr. Hurd was and so were Messrs. Shorey, Lathrop, Ryerson, and President Peabody, Mr. Brown, Gen. Thompson, Secretary Ambler, and Attorney Beach. If there were any others the fact cannot be ascertained. There was no member of the Judiciary or Law Committee on hand. But the bill was indorsed by those present and that is the only excuse for saying that it was adopted by the association.

Mr. F. B. Peabody, the President, said yesterday: "I don't know exactly whether the Hurd scheme was indorsed by the Executive Committee or the Drainage Committee. The records, however, will show. I was at the meeting and I remember that Mr. Shorey, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Beach, Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Lathrop, and, I believe, Gen. Thompson were present. I don't recollect any others. It was not acted on by the association as a whole. But our work is usually done by committee, and the Executive Committee has power to act for the organization."

The Executive Committee consists of Francis B. Peabody, M. A. Ryerson, Marx Wineman, James H. McVicker, Edson Keith, O. S. A. Sprague, J. J. Glessner, Morris Selz, R. T. Crane, Edwin Lee Brown, John L. Thompson, A. A. Carpenter, Henry Field, J. Harley Bradley, Murry Nelson.

The names of more than half of this committee were read over to Mr. Peabody. He did not remember that any one of those named was present. He said that at the time the bill was indorsed he did not think the work would cost $25,000,000. He heard of estimates and approximations at the time, but did not give the matter sufficient thought to remember whether the cost was reckoned when the bill was recommended.

Mr. Murry Nelson, another member of the Executive Committee, did not remember what action was taken. He had an idea that some sort of a quasi-indorsement was given by some committee. He was so busy with County Board business that he had little time for anything else. He thought, however, that such action as was taken was rather hasty and premature.

Mr. R. T. Crane, another member of the Executive Committee, said he had not indorsed the bill, and he did not know that any other members but Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Lee Brown, and Gen. Thompson had. He was certain the Citizens' Association as a body had not. Mr. Crane thought the proposal to spend $25,000,000 or even $15,000,000 in cutting the channel was very ridiculous. "There are two important facts that should not be lost sight of in this connection," said Mr. Crane. "The State Board of Health reports that it has made an analysis of our water once a week for a year, and finds that it is substantially pure. That our City Health Department reports that the death-rate of our city is the lowest except one of all the large cities in this country. It may be said in this connection that our rate has been systematically going down for a number of years. The last year will show the best results. From these fundamental starting-points it should be settled that there is nothing alarming in the present condition of our water supply or sewerage. Still something should be done at once to make our city more secure against the evils we all fear. What is necessary, then? One source of danger is that dreadful cesspool, the South Fork. But by pumping this out, which can be done at an expense of $100,000, the chances of having our water contaminated by our sewage is lessened 90 per cent. I favor proceeding with the Desplaines cut, only I claim that this work is not so very urgent; that there is time enough to have it done in an economical and business-like way, taking all the time necessary to have it done at the least possible cost. For instance, arrangements could be made for allowing the brickmakers to work on the clay portion, which they would do at no expense to the city. Then the stone portion should be stripped far enough to ascertain the quality, as it may be found that a large amount of this work could also be done by contractors without expense, provided they had time to market the stone."

Mr. Crane does not believe the entire cost will be near $15,000,000, not to mind $25,000,000.

From a gentleman who was present at the meeting of the committee that indorsed the Hurd bill it was learned that the only members of the Executive Committee present at any time were Thompson, Peabody, Ryerson, and Lee Brown.

The amendment providing for the construction of a ship canal 200 feet wide and eighteen feet deep from here to Joliet is not the only one, it appears, that has been accepted by Mr. Hurd. He has agreed to an amendment *giving the people of Joliet and the river towns control of the water power to be created below the point where the rock-cutting ceases*—that is to say, below Lockport. Now the fact is that there will be no water power until Lockport is reached. So that the amendment gives the clamoring cormorants of Joliet everything they have asked. Was there ever so preposterous a scheme? An attempt has been made to conceal the fact that this concession has been made. For what purpose is not exactly known. It would not be at all satisfactory to the Chicagoans who are to contribute $35,000,000 towards the expense of this channel to be told that they would not have the least control over the water power which they are to pay for creating.

Another feature of the bill worthy of attention is the clause providing for its submission to a vote of the people. That is ingeniously contrived to bring about its adoption. The votes are to be reckoned as prescribed by the following clause:

SEC. 6. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast for and against such proposition in each of the townships included in the proposed metropolitan town shall be "For Metropolitan Town," it shall be considered that the inhabitants in said territory have elected to become incorporated under this act and to have adopted its provisions. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast in each of five or more contiguous townships within the boundaries of the proposed metropolitan town, and containing not less than 500,000 inhabitants, shall be "For Metropolitan Town," and in the other townships the majority shall be against such proposition, it shall be considered that the inhabitants in those towns in which a majority is for such proposition have elected to become incorporated under this act, and to have adopted its provisions, and the boundaries of the proposed corporation shall be so changed as to include only such townships as shall have so adopted this act.

It will be seen that a majority of *all the votes* cast will not be necessary for adoption—but a majority of the votes cast in reference to the proposition. A little manipulation about the time of printing the tickets would go a great way in aid of the scheme.

Mr. Hering, the special expert engineer, who next to Mr. Hurd is its foremost advocate, is held by Mr. Meyer and other members of the Drainage Committee to be wholly responsible for the false impression among rural members that a channel having a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute is necessary for dilution purposes.

It may be added in this connection that the Winston bill is not likely to go to the Drainage Committee. Its supporters will make their fight for it in the House. Most of the Cook County members will support it. MacMillan, however, is for the Hurd bill.

MANY AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

Last Night's Work at Springfield by the Joint Drainage Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The Joint Drainage Committee met this evening, and amendments were adopted to add to the following sections:

To Sec. 51:

(*a*) Proper guard locks shall be constructed in such channel or waterway to prevent a flooding through such channel or waterway in case of the giving way of any dam therein or embankment thereupon.

To Sec. 51 the following:

(*b*) No such corporation shall occupy the Illinois & Michigan Canal or the site of any such waterway or channel except to cross the same at or near Chicago, or at what is commonly known as the Sag, or at Joliet, where the Desplaines River and said canal unite, and then only in such way as not to impair the usefulness of said canal, nor to the injury of the rights of the State therein, until the waterway or channel is completed and opened to the public for navigation. Any such corporation that may succeed to the rights of the City of Chicago may use said canal in the same way under like conditions and to the same extent as the City of Chicago is now authorized to do, but to no greater extent, unless by the further granting of the General Assembly.

Sec. 53 was passed temporarily. Sec. 54 was approved, Sec. 55 was passed temporarily, and Sec. 56 adopted. Secs. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65 were adopted. Sec. 66 was amended by adding the following:

No special assessment shall be made upon property situated out of the county in which such corporation shall be organized, nor shall any special assessment be made upon any property within the same county and without the corporate limits of such corporation except when the property assessed may drain into the ditch, drain, or channel towards the cost of which the assessment is made, and in such case for no greater amount than the property will be benefited by the drainage to be thus provided.

The final adoption of the section was postponed for the present. The following was then adopted as a substitute for Sec. 67:

No private property shall be taken or damaged by overflow or otherwise by any such corporation, its agents or servants, without just compensation being first paid to the persons interested therein. Whenever it shall be necessary to take or damage private property the compensation therefor may be ascertained and the proceeding for the condemnation thereof may be had in the manner provided by Art. [illegible] of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872," or an act entitled "An act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," as the said Commissioners shall elect. Proceedings to ascertain the compensation to be paid for taking or damaging private property shall be instituted in the county where the property is situated. Suits against the corporation for damages may be brought either in the county where the property is situated or in the county of the corporation doing the damage. The proceedings for making, laying, collecting, and enforcing of any special assessment for the construction of any work shall then be the same, as nearly as may be, as is prescribed by Art. [illegible] of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872." Wherever in said act the words "City Council" are used the same shall apply to the Commissioners constituted by this act, and all words applying to a city or its officers in that article shall be held to apply to the corporation hereby created and its officers.

Secs. 68, 69, 70, and 71 were adopted as printed. Going back to some of the sections which were passed temporarily, the following changes were indorsed by the committee:

To add to Sec. 49 the following:

The charges for water-power may be regulated by law.

The following is added to Sec. 72:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to commit or bind the State to any plan, method, or system of sewage, disposal, or other drainage which the commissioners or authorities of any such metropolitan town may adopt or put into operation under this act or any of the provisions thereof, but the General Assembly shall at any time, be at liberty to annul any or all power and authority granted under this act, relative to sewage disposal and drainage, without making any compensation for any loss thereby sustained, and direct such other or different methods of sewage disposal for any metropolitan town or other corporation acting hereunder as it shall declare. And in case this act shall be adopted or the provisions thereof accepted, it shall be upon the terms and conditions aforesaid.

This settled all parts of the bill except those affecting Chicago alone, and a motion to refer these to the Cook County members produced a pronounced protest from Mr. Meyer. Pending its adoption the committee adjourned until tomorrow evening at 7:30.

When the committee adjourned Mr. Riley was in the act of drawing a resolution recommending the tabling of the Winston bill, and he made a motion to that effect. Both Mr. Meyer and Mr. MacMillan protested against such a step, but the adjournment cut off an expression of opinion. It is said now that the friends of the Hurd measure will only take the Winston bill along with them until they can safely kill it, and then let it drop. Messrs. Crawford and Crafts have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the special assessment plan, while Mr. Meyer favors the Winston bill, and Mr. MacMillan is in doubt. None of the members from the river towns will vote for it, and the general impression appears to be that its fate is sealed. There is a possibility that the Joint Committee will have sense enough to see that the resolution under which they are acting gives them no power to recommend any bill, and that the Legislature may take the drainage bills up under a general report from the Joint Committee.

The Senate Committee on Canals and Rivers this afternoon killed Senator Rinehart's bill to delay the execution of the work on the plan for Chicago drainage by appointing State experts and waiting five years for them to report on the scheme. The special joint committee rejected this measure some time ago, and now it has met its final end.

NOT AT ALL SUCCESSFUL.

THE "BOYCOTTING" BUSINESS OF THE RAILROADS FAILS OF RESULTS.

Trouble Caused by an Order of the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania—A President Who Does Not Propose to Be Dictated To—Western Lines Take Steps in Self-Defense—The Missouri River Percentage Basis.

The dissensions between the various roads in the Central Traffic Association regarding the refusal to sell through tickets over such Western roads as declined to pledge themselves not to pay commissions are getting so serious that there are good prospects that the Western roads will win the fight without any personal efforts of their own. The reckless manner in which General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania has carried on the fight and the discrimination shown in favor of roads which he could not very well afford to lose as connections have caused such intense ill-feeling and antagonism among most of the weaker lines in the Central Traffic Association that they stand ready to withdraw entirely from the association. In the most emphatic terms have they declined to join the other Eastern roads in the "boycott" of the Western roads, and rather than stop the interchange of traffic with the latter prefer to be "boycotted" themselves. The disorganization and demoralization caused by Mr. Ford's last step in restoring the sale of tickets over the Missouri Pacific and other Western roads, which his lines needed as an outlet, though they had made no concessions to entitle them to such favor, were already demonstrated yesterday. A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the various roads in the Central Traffic Association was to have been held at Vice-Chairman Daniels' office to consider means for carrying on the fight against the Western roads in a more concerted way than has been done heretofore, the conclusion having been reached that unless all the lines stood firmly together the boycott might just as well be declared off. Of the forty or more roads members of the association only five were represented, as follows: A. J. Smith, Lake Shore; D. B. Martin, Bee Line; O. W. Ruggles, Michigan Central; Samuel Snow, Wabash Railway (east of the Mississippi); and E. O. McCormick, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. Of course nothing could be done under the circumstances. A dispatch was received from Mr. Ford that he could not attend this meeting, but would attend the managers' meeting today. Mr. Snow of the Wabash gave notice that under no consideration would his road turn the tickets of its Western connection to the wall.

As the Missouri Pacific, Burlington, and other roads which the Pennsylvania Company had restored to good standing a few days ago declined to give the pledges required by the Eastern roads, another circular was issued by General Passenger Agent Ford ordering the discontinuation of the sale of tickets of the following roads: Burlington & Missouri River; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; Hannibal & St. Joe; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Milwaukee & Northern; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; and Texas & Pacific. This makes a total of thirty-two roads in the West over which the Pennsylvania has now ceased to sell through tickets. Mr. Ford will have to explain to the meeting of managers today why he did not include the above roads in the original list of boycotted lines, as none of them had given the required pledge not to pay commissions. But most of the other roads in the association will also have to explain why they have not complied with the original resolution ordering the boycott of the Western lines. The animus of the latter no doubt was to see how Mr. Ford would succeed before antagonizing their connections and if he failed to place all the blame upon his shoulders. The animus of Mr. Ford in restoring the sale of tickets over the Missouri Pacific and the other Gould lines has transpired. It is learned that President McKeen of the Vandalia, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines and of which Mr. Ford is also the General Passenger Agent, refused to take off the Missouri Pacific's tickets on the ground that his road had no other outlets west from the Mississippi River. Consequently Mr. Ford ordered the resumption of the sale of tickets over the Missouri Pacific and other Gould lines. But the Bee Line, which also uses those lines for its Western outlet from St. Louis, finding that the Gould lines had not complied with the demands of the Eastern roads and could therefore not resume the sale of tickets over those lines, complained to the trunk lines, and threatened to go back on the agreement unless the Pennsylvania would order all tickets over roads which had not given the required pledge to the wall again. This compelled Mr. Ford to issue the new order referred to above ordering the discontinuance of the sale of tickets over the Gould lines and other Western roads not included in the original list. But there are indications that the latest action of Mr. Ford will cause trouble between himself and President McKeen of the Vandalia. The latter still refuses to stop the sale of tickets over the Missouri Pacific and the question now arises whether President McKeen or General Passenger Agent Ford of the Vandalia run the passenger affairs of that line. The refusal of the Vandalia to stop the sale of tickets over the Missouri Pacific seriously affects the business of the Bee Line, which is a direct competitor, and the latter threatens to draw out of the agreement unless President McKeen of the Vandalia comes to terms. Everything indicates that the consideration of the "boycott" at today's meeting will lead to a most lively discussion, and it would not at all be surprising if it resulted in the complete surrender of the Eastern roads to the Western lines. No honest effort has been made by any of the roads to carry out the boycott order in good faith, and it seemed to be the main object of most of them to single out the Alton and Rock Island for their special persecution, because those two roads are claimed to be responsible by the Eastern lines for the firm opposition and the determined stand taken by the Western roads. Such fight as the Eastern roads have waged could not end otherwise than disastrously.

Brought to Terms.

A short time ago the Pennsylvania issued new tariffs from points east of Pittsburg, based upon the Eastern classification, through to Keokuk, Burlington, East St. Louis, and such intermediate points on the Alton and Burlington which it was able to reach in connection with the Toledo, Peoria & Western, and other allies, reducing rates to such points nearly one-half. This, of course, prevented the Alton and Burlington from competing for business from such junction points. They did not propose to go out of the business and leave the field to the aggressive Pennsylvania. They thought this was a game which two could play, and a joint notice was sent to the managers of the Pennsylvania that unless they forthwith restored rates to the above-named points to the regular basis they would publish tariffs to all points on the Pennsylvania system they would be able to reach as to fully offset the rates made by the Pennsylvania to points on their lines. The Pennsylvania at once came to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor and gave orders to have the rates to Burlington, Keokuk, East St. Louis, and other points on the Alton and Burlington restored to former figures.

Mississippi River Percentage Basis.

Messrs. Midgley, Faithorn, and Blanchard held a conference yesterday at the latter's office for the purpose of discussing the situation as regards the conflict between the Eastern and Western roads about the percentage basis on Mississippi and Missouri River traffic. As is generally known, the Eastern roads decided about a month ago to no longer accept a percentage basis from points on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis at the St. Louis basis—116 per cent above Chicago—and as the Western roads refused to submit to this all prorating arrangements on Mississippi and Missouri River traffic were stopped. As the Chicago & Grand Trunk and a few other Eastern lines continue to interchange traffic with the Western roads the leading lines running east from Chicago have commenced to find out that they have virtually "cut off their noses to spite their faces," as they have been losing the Missouri River business, while the Western roads are getting along about as well as ever. The managers of the Eastern roads meet in this city today and this difficulty with the Western roads is one of the subjects to be considered. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association desired to find out from Messrs. Midgley and Faithorn of the Western Association how the Western roads stood in the matter, so as to be able to report the exact status of the situation to the meeting today. He found out that the Western roads stood firm in the matter, and if former relations are to be restored the Eastern roads must go back to the old system of dividing rates at Mississippi River points.

Another Ticket-Boycotting Order Issued.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—The trouble between the railroads of the Western Passenger Association and those of the Central Traffic Association regarding the sale of through tickets and the abolishing of commissions is assuming a more serious phase. It is said a number of the roads that consented to the proposed agreement with the Eastern roads, including the Gould system, have not fully complied with the proposed agreement. As a result the Pennsylvania company has issued another circular discontinuing the sale of tickets of the following roads: Burlington & Missouri River; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; Hannibal & St. Joseph; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Milwaukee & Northern; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; and Texas & Pacific. This makes a total of thirty-two railroads in the West over which the Pennsylvania company has now ceased to sell through tickets.

Freight Rates of Minnesota Lines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—A meeting of representatives of lines interested in Minnesota business was held today, Mr. Wicker of the Chicago & Northwestern presiding, to take action relative to changes in freight rates made necessary by the law passed by the State Legislature last winter. Owing to the absence of representatives of lines reaching this State through Iowa no action was taken, but a meeting will be held in Chicago next Monday and all absentees notified to be present.

Pullman's Fight on Central Transportation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Today was a field day in the United States Circuit Court in the legal wrangle between the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Central Transportation Company. First, Mr. Pullman as a stockholder in the transportation company asked to have the company's directory enjoined from carrying out the resolutions adopted in September, 1885, under which the par value of the Central Company's stock was reduced from $50 to $38 a share, and the surplus which the company had placed in the hands of the Philadelphia Trust & Safe Deposit Company to provide for a rainy day was directed to be distributed as a 12 per cent dividend among the shareholders. The contention was that this surplus, which amounts to $600,000, could not legally be divided, because the board which authorized the dividend had not the authority to do so. After hearing argument the court held the matter under advisement and argument upon another branch of the litigation was then begun. In this the Pullman Palace Car Company asked to have the Central Transportation Company enjoined from prosecuting its suits to collect rental at the terms specified in the original lease. The transportation company has a number of suits pending to collect rental at that rate, and from time to time, as each quarterly rental falls due, new suits on the same basis are piling up. The Pullman company wishes to stop the bringing of these suits, and asks the court to find that the rental should be graded in accordance with the earnings. Another matter in contention is, providing the Pullman company elects to surrender the leased property, on what basis the surrender should be made. The matters contained in the complainants' bill cover a great deal of ground, and it took the assistant counsel for the Pullman company over an hour to read it.

Robbery Cases on the Fort Wayne Road.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—T. J. Scanlan, a freight brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, was arrested today on a charge of robbing freight trains. This is the first arrest made outside of the wholesale arrests on the Pan-Handle. Others will follow, however, as it is said the Pennsylvania Company has evidence implicating a number of employés on its various lines. The Pan-Handle cases will be given to the grand jury this week.

Minor Items.

Mr. T. C. Moore having resigned the position of general agent for the receiver of the Wabash Railway that office has been abolished by Receiver McNulta. Mr. David W. Rider, late fuel agent of the Wabash, has been appointed chief clerk to the receiver, and will perform the duties heretofore delegated to the general agent.

It is rumored that Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, is to be promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager. Mr. Ripley is one of the ablest and most efficient traffic men in the country, and the Burlington, after losing the services of Mr. Potter, cannot do any better than place Mr. Ripley in full charge of all its traffic affairs.

AN ANNIVERSARY BALL.

The Odd-Fellows Have a Gay Time at Battery D.

The sixty-eighth anniversary celebration of the I. O. O. F. was held at Battery D last night. The armory was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens and with the banners of the order. The stage at one end was filled with distinguished visitors. At the front were arranged banks of plants and flowers. The Second Regiment orchestra occupied the centre of the stage. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the Odd-Fellows and their friends. The uniforms added to the brilliant appearance of the audience. The exercises commenced with the rendition of an overture by the orchestra and a song by a quartet. Gen. John C. Smith, P. G. M., stepped to the front then and in the name of the eighty-five lodges and the 5,000 Odd-Fellows in Cook County he extended a hearty welcome to all. He introduced the Hon. H. C. Hedges, G. R. of Ohio, the orator of the evening. Mr. Hedges said that he was unaccustomed to the magnificent distances of which Chicago was made up, and until he got used to the "barn" in which he was speaking the audience would have to excuse him. He likened the order to the doors of the Capitol at Washington, on which is delineated the history of the country. He mentioned the illustrious men of the Nation who have been Odd-Fellows and their services to the country. In closing the orator cautioned his hearers not to let display detract from substantial worth. A ritual, however sublime and lofty its thought, would not stand in place of care for their brother man when he was in sickness or want or distress. The words of the motto, "Friendship, Love, and Truth," should not be empty sounds or meaningless shadows. Love was the touchstone that unlocked hearts. Miss Grace Hiltz sang "From Thee Afar," and responded to a hearty encore. And then, after a selection by the orchestra, a humorous selection by Walter Pelham ended the first part of the program. The audience had evidently come for a good time, for the efforts of those providing the entertainment met with the heartiest approval. The general jollity prepared the way for what was to come. The floor was cleared for dancing while the orchestra played.

To insure a successful ball it would be well to follow out the practice of Odd-Fellows. They always seem to make everybody at home, and last night was no exception to the rule. There were so many pretty girls that the dancing men had great difficulty in making a selection. There were only fourteen dances, so the number of pretty girls one man could dance with was limited. This was the only drawback to the occasion. But it was one which seemed to affect the men only, for the girls enjoyed being in the supremacy—as they always do. But the Odd-Fellows and their guests did not let any cloud like this interfere with the evening's enjoyment. The floor managers in bright regalia were everywhere present and succeeded in making everybody happy. Then if any one tired of dancing there were odd corners in which comfortable seats invited to mutual confidences. Some of the Odd-Fellows were odd enough to prefer a chat in a cozy corner with a pretty girl to a whirl on the floor. In an adjoining room a substantial supper was laid, where the uniformed knights and their ladies could get all the delicacies of the season. The wind up of the affair was not until way along in the morning, and the floor was crowded all the time.

How the Day Was Observed Elsewhere.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—The anniversary of the organization of the order of Odd-Fellows was celebrated here today by the lodges of Davenport, Princeton, Clinton, Le Claire, Wilton, De Witt, Wheatland, and Maquoketa, Ia., and those of Geneseo, Moline, Colona, Port Byron, and Rock Island, Ill., twenty lodges and encampments in all. Excursion parties came by railroad and steamboat. Public exercises were held at a rink, where Mayor Claussen delivered an address of welcome and the Rev. Dr. J. S. McCord an oration. A parade took place in the afternoon and a ball was held in the evening. Thousands of strangers were in the city.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The Marion County Association of Odd-Fellows met at Salem today to celebrate the sixty-eighth anniversary of that order. Large delegations from the lodges in the county, besides several from adjoining counties were, present with bands of music. The exercises were of an interesting character. Joseph S. Carr, Grand Master of Illinois, delivered an address. Fully 2,000 people were present. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, H. C. Feltman, Salem; Secretary, John F. Donovan, Kinmundy; Treasurer, Charles Reinhardt, Sandoval. Kinmundy was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The front of Odd-Fellows' Hall in this city was covered today with red, white, and blue bunting, and the hall inside was tastefully decorated in honor of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in America. About 1,000 members of the order marched through the principal streets this afternoon. The Grand Canton of the Patriarchs Militant headed the procession, which was reviewed by the President as it passed the White House.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the institution of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in this country was celebrated this afternoon by a parade of the South Side lodges in this city. Over 3,000 members were in line.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 26.—The Central District Association of Odd-Fellows celebrated the anniversary here today. Over 1,000 men were in line. George J. Boal gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Past Grand Master W. T. Holmes. The Rev. A. R. Morgan of Moline, Ill., delivered an address. The city is profusely decorated. The officers of the association elected were: C. H. Lemon, Grinnell, President; D. A. Lacey, Marshalltown, Vice-President; W. A. Kettlewell, Secretary, and W. F. Rabenau, Treasurer, both of Iowa City.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Odd-Fellowship was celebrated here today with much pomp. Lodges and cantons from all over the State in full uniform were present. Over 1,000 people were in a procession, including 250 women. Mayor Smith delivered an address of welcome. Albert Orendorf of Springfield, Ill., delivered the annual oration.

PARIS, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The sixty-eighth anniversary of Odd-Fellowship was celebrated in this city today by the Edgar County Anniversary Association. James R. Miller of Caseyville, Ill., delivered an address.

A Russian Refugee Shot.

TAMPA, Fla., April 26.—[Special.]—Word has reached the police authorities here to be on the lookout for two fugitives wanted at Fort Myers for a sensational shooting. The men wanted are T. O. Russell, formerly of Madison, Ind., and his son Dudley. For four years past an island near Fort Myers has had for a hermit-like resident Gustav Chucar, a fugitive Russian Nihilist, who has made admissions which leave no doubt that he was implicated in the plot which ended in the murder of the father of the present Czar. Last week the island was sold to Mr. Russell. Yesterday the former owner, Mr. Yeomans, accompanied the Russells to the island to persuade Chucar to leave it. Upon learning their mission he threatened to kill any one who attempted to dispossess him. During the parleying young Russell and Mr. Yeomans got between Chucar and his weapons, and Russell snatched up one of the rifles, which was discharged, killing Chucar instantly.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

GLEANINGS IN THE TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO CHICAGO.

An Illinois Town with a History to Be Obliterated from the Map—A Decatur Egger Kills Himself—Mysterious Murder of a Woman Near Dubuque, Ia.—Four Milwaukee Rioters Found Guilty—Editor Rothacker Found Not Guilty of Deadly Assault.

PEKIN, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—A petition has been laid before the Commissioners to fence up the roads leading to Circleville, this county, and obliterate it as a town. Three farmers own the land on which the remnant of the once busy village stands, and they hope to lessen their taxes by wiping out the town. Circleville was laid out in 1837, and is one of the oldest towns in the county. At one time it was the leading town. A distillery flourished there and several stores and saloons did a thriving business. In the early history of the county it was the headquarters of the most extensive gang of horse-thieves Illinois ever had to contend with. They operated in all directions and would bring their stolen property to Circleville. The gang was finally broken up, the distillery burned, and the stores and saloons moved away.

DECATUR, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The suicide of Robert M. Lee today brought out a secret. Some months ago he forged his employer's name to a note, the spurious character of which did not become known until it fell due. The money-lender threatened to prosecute him, and in his terror Lee, who was 45 years old, took morphine. He leaves a widow and four children.

TOLONO, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The late cold, wet weather has been greatly beneficial to wheat, oats, and pastures, giving all a splendid start. Fruit that was far advanced suffered more or less injury from the frosts of last week, but that which had not yet put on its bloom was benefited by having its growth retarded. The peaches are now in bloom, but the crop will be decidedly short. Corn-planting will begin as soon as the weather gets warm enough, nearly all the farmers having their ground prepared.

JOLIET, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—Burglars entered the houses of Mayor-elect J. D. Page, B. D. Brown, and Mrs. M. L. Adams this morning and carried away considerable clothing and money. They were disturbed at Mr. Brown's by one of his sons, who fired at them.

Fire this afternoon consumed four large barns on the stock farm of L. A. Mason, two valuable young horses perishing. They contained about fifty tons of hay, a large number of agricultural implements, and about 2,000 bushels of oats. Loss, $8,000; insured for $1,500.

GALENA, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—Another heavy frost fell in this section last night, doing additional damage to fruit, plants, and growing crops. Oats that have newly sprouted have suffered the most.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Illinois convened here today. There were over 300 representatives present, nearly every lodge in the State being represented. All of the grand officers were present. Grand Master Workman James McCartney of Springfield presided. The measure tending to discourage the instituting of any more lodges in Chicago created a lively discussion and after a number of counter motions was defeated. A proposition to create a $500 beneficiary for the degree of honor was tabled until next year. Nothing else of importance came up until this evening, when a resolution not to admit distillers and saloonkeepers as charter members of lodges was introduced. This was in accordance with the recommendation of Grand Master McCartney. A lively discussion ensued, some of the Chicago representatives being strongly opposed to the measure. The entire evening was spent in debate.

IOWA.

Mysterious Outrage and Murder of a Woman Near Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—The body of a young woman was found this afternoon near the bank of the Maquoketa River four miles north of the city. There was a wound on her head. Her dress was torn badly. Investigation showed that she was the wife of Barney Kennedy, a milkman. She had been missing since Sunday. She had been at a neighbor's house, and was returning home when she was assaulted. There is no clew to the murderer.

MASON CITY, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—Reports from counties in the western and northern parts of the State and the western part of Dakota indicate that the storm of April 22 was most severe for stock. In Palo Alto County a herd of over 100 perished, and in Kossuth and Cerro Gordo a number were frozen to death. A stock-raiser near Clear Lake lost fourteen. The weather was not excessively cold, but the cattle were poor and illy protected.

HUMESTON, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—The weather for a week past has been cold with frequent showers of rain. Oats and grass are looking fine. A very large per cent of the ground is prepared for corn, but the farmers are afraid to plant on account of the cold weather. There was a frost last night, but it is uncertain what the damage done to fruit is.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—Heavy frosts occurred here the last two nights, water freezing. It is feared some damage has been done to the more tender vegetables and fruits, as the trees are in bloom.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—The grand jury today returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Joseph Row and J. Reid Hurlbut as abettor for the death of Constable Logan, who was shot while making an arrest under the Prohibitory law March 7. The shooting occurred in the wholesale drug-house of Hurlbut, Hess & Co. in the absence of Mr. Hurlbut, but after the examination of over fifty witnesses the grand jury brought an indictment against Hurlbut as an abettor of the crime. Row, who confessed to the shooting and alleged self-defense, was an employé of the store. Hurlbut is a son of the administrator of the Wilbur F. Storey estate in Chicago. He is prominent in Des Moines society, and was married a year ago to a daughter of ex-Chief-Justice Cole of the Supreme Court. He gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 and was released.

INDIANA.

Marriage of Mrs. Mattie L. Stout to Dr. John C. Walker of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—At noon today Dr. John C. Walker and Mrs. Mattie L. Stout were married and departed for New York, where they will remain for several months. The bride was the divorced wife of George W. Stout, a merchant, their separation being the subject of much gossip at the time. The groom, while studying his profession in Berlin two years ago, was the innocent cause of an incident that nearly led to international complications. He had taken with him a letter of introduction from a German physician of this city, who in his student days had found it necessary to leave Berlin between two days, and when the police learned that fact they made life very uncomfortable for Dr. Walker, being firmly convinced that he was plotting the destruction of the Empire. It required all of Minister Pendleton's power to relieve him of the unpleasant espionage. Among the bridal gifts was one of $10,000 in railroad bonds from the groom's father, Dr. I. C. Walker.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—It is announced in railway circles that Col. George W. Friedley of Lafayette has been promoted to the General Solicitorship of the Monon Railway, succeeding G. W. Easley, who has so long held that position, and who, it is understood, is to retire May 1. Col. Friedley is a member of the Indiana bar.

MARION, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—Prof. Hamilton S. McRae, Superintendent of the Marion Public Schools since 1883, died today, aged 54 years. The funeral will be held in Muncie Friday.

[He was one of the leading educators of the State, and was widely known as a contributor to school periodicals. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., and was elected to the Legislature in 1861, and served in the Union army. At the close of the War he was appointed Superintendent of the Vevay, Ind., public schools. From there he went to Muncie in the same capacity, and four years ago went to Marion as Superintendent.]

BEDFORD, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—Elijah Fox, a young man, jumped into Salt Creek yesterday and was drowned. He left a note in his hat telling his wife she would find his body in Salt Creek.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—For the first time in seven years Clay County will have a peach crop. The cold ground kept the trees back, so that the late frost did not kill more than one-fifth, thus favoring the rest of the crop. Other fruit looks well. Wheat throughout the county is in fine condition and may average six to ten bushels an acre, against four to six last year. Oats were materially helped by late rains. An increased acreage will be devoted to corn.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city tonight nominated the following ticket for the municipal election next Tuesday: Mayor, I. D. Phelps; Clerk, Herman Fedder; Treasurer, Charles F. Schultz; Marshal, G. F. Lay; member of the Water Board, Colden Austin.

WISCONSIN.

Four of the Milwaukee Rioters Found Guilty—A Jealous Husband's Shot.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—The cases of rioting, conspiracy, and boycotting which grew out of last spring's labor troubles will probably soon be disposed of. At noon today the jury returned a verdict finding four of the rioters guilty—Dolna, Odai, Rozga, and Skrzcypczynski. Nolle prosequi was entered in the rest of the cases and in the case of Charles Simon, the Socialist charged with assault with intent to kill, he having already served a one-year term in prison for rioting. The only case now remaining to be tried is that of Paul Grottkau, for inciting riot, and three of his followers, for intimidating a witness.

J. P. Healey, a traveling salesman, and John McIntyre, a circus and museum man, are boarding at the Republican House. At the breakfast-table this morning McIntyre approached Healey and shot at him. In the pistol it happened there was one blank cartridge, and this one he fired. He was about to continue his firing, when he was overpowered and the weapon taken from him. Healey refused to enter complaint, but McIntyre will probably be charged with intent to kill. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are the parents of the midget "Princess Ida." The assault upon Healey is said to have been caused by McIntyre's jealousy.

MICHIGAN.

Suicide of a Man After Shooting His Divorced Wife and Her New Husband.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Thomas Johnson of Knoxville, Tenn., formerly of this city, mortally wounded tonight George W. Gardiner and slightly wounded Mrs. Gardiner, his former wife, and then killed himself. Johnson had been separated from her several years, and Gardiner had been married to her about two years. Johnson had been here a week in an effort to see his children, which Mrs. Gardiner denied to him, and the result was this tragedy.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Prof. Lewis Stuart, late Professor of Latin in the Chicago University, has been elected to the Chair of Ancient Languages in Alma, Mich., Presbyterian College.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 26.—The Huron stamp-mill at Houghton burned this afternoon. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—L. T. N. Wilson, ex-State Senator and Prosecuting Attorney, died today from dropsy, aged 65.

NEBRASKA.

Editor Rothacker of Omaha Not Guilty of Assault with Attempt to Kill.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—[Special.]—The trial of O. H. Rothacker, editor of the *Republican*, for knocking out in one round Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Bee*, took place this afternoon and resulted in an acquittal for Rothacker. Mr. Rosewater had entered the charge of assault with intent to kill. After the evidence had been heard and the State's Attorney made his argument E. M. Bartlett, who appeared for Mr. Rothacker, rested his case and the Judge dismissed the defendant on the ground there was no cause for action.

The Democrats nominated a full city ticket today, headed by Joseph Garneau Jr. for Mayor.

OTHER STATES.

The Situation in the Minneapolis Wheat and Flour Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—[Special.]—Only thirteen mills out of the twenty-three were grinding last week. They turned out an average of 18,000 barrels a day, which is about one-fourth of their actual capacity. The Burlington, which made a cut to seven and a half cents on the rates to Chicago last week, has been taking out most of the flour. During the last few days shipments by that line have been double those by all the other lines, notwithstanding a large amount of transit is out, but as this transit cost eight and a half and nine cents millers prefer to ship on a seven and a half cent rate and keep the transit, as it will be good any time. Wheat shipments jumped up to 260,000 bushels for the week, against 48,000 the week before. This is going to Chicago to fill May sales, while a large amount is being shipped direct from country elevators in Southern Dakota and Minnesota. The Burlington cut has been very beneficial to one or two big elevator companies which had to send about half a million bushels to Chicago, as it saves from one-half to three-quarters of a cent a bushel on transit—in some cases a good deal more than that, because transit is not to be had. The local market was very dull during the week, as the millers bought very sparingly, having already sufficient stocks on hand to keep them going for several weeks. The trouble with the coopers over the regulation of the manufacture of barrels by the Knights of Labor threatens to become serious. The millers say they will submit to no dictation in the matter and will use bags, and if necessary will shut down the mills before they will submit.

ABILENE, Kas., April 26.—[Special.]—The fields of fall wheat are beginning rapidly to assume a green appearance, and the outlook for a good crop in the golden belt region surrounding Abilene is very promising. The sowing of spring wheat has almost entirely been discontinued. A heavy acreage of corn and other spring grain will be grown this year. Much solicitude is felt for the effects of the cold snap of last Friday evening on fruit. But slight injury was done, however. The late copious rains have been of incalculable benefit to Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., April 26.—[Special.]—At midnight every saloon or place at which liquor can be bought in the city will be closed by order of Mayor Allen. It is estimated this action will close permanently 210 drinking-places throughout the city. The City Marshal says the municipal order will be enforced with the greatest strictness and any saloonist attempting to violate the law will be arrested.

LABOR MATTERS.

The Molders' Strike to End Soon or Become General—Notes.

The molders' strike, which started at St. Louis a few weeks ago, will either be declared off in the next few days or a strike of vast dimensions inaugurated all over the United States. The situation became very complicated when the Detroit Knights of Labor refused to quit work upon the receipt of the boycotted patterns. This brought the question, squarely before the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. The board, not feeling qualified to take intelligent action on the case, decided to hold a National conference at which some definit settlement could be arrived at. Monday Secretaries Turnbull and Delaney of Districts 24 and 57 received dispatches from Powderly instructing the Executive Boards of the two districts to immediately elect two delegates each, who were to proceed at once to Philadelphia. District Assembly 24 decided to send but one delegate, and elected W. W. Weaver. District 57 held a special meeting and elected Master-Workman M. J. Butler and a stovemolder whose name they refuse to divulge.

The conference meets today in Philadelphia, and fully twenty-five districts will be represented. The Chicago delegates are instructed to sustain the position taken by the Chicago and St. Louis molders and to ask that the General Executive Board call out, if necessary, all the Knights engaged in that and kindred trades. The probability is, however, that the strike will be declared off, and the men ordered back at the old rate of wages.

Mr. W. H. Cribben said that locally there was no change in the situation. He had received a dispatch from Albany stating that the St. Louis patterns had just arrived at Rathbone & Lord's large foundries. Both the union men and Knights of Labor had refused to strike and were working on the St. Louis patterns. He did not believe the Knights of Labor would call out all the molders, and said that it would have no effect upon the stove manufactories.

The members of the Executive Board of D. A. 24 claim that the Selz-Schwab strike has not been abandoned, and that $500 was voted them at the regular meeting of the board Monday night. The survivors of the strike meet daily at No. 54 West Lake street and listen to the report of those on guard. They base their hopes for success upon the efficiency of the boycott which is conducted by the district.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—The stove-molders went to work on the St. Louis patterns today under orders from Mr. Powderly. They will continue in the shops until a decision on the trouble is reached by the Executive Committee of the Knights at Philadelphia. A meeting is to be held there tomorrow afternoon.

TROY, N. Y., April 26.—The foundries of the National Stove-Founders' Defense Association shut down today, the molders not reporting for duty. The boycotted St. Louis patterns were put in sand ready to be made. The molders held a meeting today and voted to return to work tomorrow.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The locked-out silversmiths of this city at a meeting today decided not to surrender on any conditions unless the bosses withdrew their obnoxious stipulation in regard to the union. There were delegates from the chasers, burnishers, metal workers, finishers, and other branches. The reports received from the different unions tended to show that the men were firm in every branch of the business. Tomorrow an attempt will be made to settle the trouble.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—The flint glass manufacturers of this city met today and unanimously refused to grant the demands of the "mixers" and "teasers" for a 10 per cent advance in wages. The men will strike tomorrow and all factories in the city will be compelled to shut down. The strike will affect about 1,000 men.

Funeral of Maggie McCarthy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—Maggie McCarthy, the young servant in the household of the Rev. W. M. Smith, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who died defending her honor, was buried today. The Rev. Father Thorpe of St. John's Cathedral delivered the sermon. Among other things he said:

"This murder belongs to a class that females would be justified in arming themselves against. They would be justified in striking down the man that insulted them. I know of no crime that cries to Heaven as that of this wretch, who still lives, but who will be judged by God. O, friends, is it not a consolation that we have found women in our land who will lay down life sooner than honor? Such chastity and virtue are a consolation to mourning friends. She died for honor; she died for purity; she died a martyr's death; and may God have mercy on her soul. That spirit that no base hand can lay touch upon has gone to God, and may God receive it."

A baker was arrested here today charged with killing Maggie McCarthy. His face was scratched and it is thought he is implicated in the affair. The police refuse to give his name and he cannot explain his whereabouts for two hours on the night of the murder.

The Situation in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., April 26.—The water is still slowly receding. Considerable damage has been done at St. Lambert, Boucherville, Varennes, Vetcherras, Sorel, Three Rivers, Berthier, and other places. Up to last evening there had been delivered to the relief committee 7,750 loaves of bread, 2,139 pounds of tea, 7,565 pounds of sugar, and 3,297 pounds of cheese. Nearly all this has been distributed.

THE RECORD OF SPORTS.

ANOTHER FINE DAY'S RACING ON THE MEMPHIS TRACK.

Mona, Blue Wing, Austriana, Merci, and Ascoli Winners of the Five Events—The Flyers in San Francisco—Sales of Thoroughbreds in Lexington—A Brutal Prize-Fight of Sixty-three Rounds Near St. Louis—The Defeated Man Terribly Punished—The Base-Ball Games Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—[Special.]—The fine weather, an attractive racing card, and the flourish of trumpets incident to the Chickasaw Guards' Special Stake helped to draw out a great crowd of people today, probably the largest ever seen at the Memphis course. The Chickasaw Guards, the pet military company of the city, were out in their gay and gorgeous uniforms, and their drill in front of the grand stand elicited outbursts of applause from the vast multitude, a large proportion of whom were ladies, decked in showy spring colors. The afternoon's sport was marred by a couple of accidents—one in the first, and the other in the last race. No bones were broken, although two or three of the disabled jockeys may be laid up for some time.

The opening dash, five furlongs, brought out a field of ten, with Mona a slight favorit over Little Minch, Withrow being next in demand. After some delay they got off, with Mona in front, the others fairly well bunched. Minch took second position and thereafter there was nothing in the hunt but he and Mona, the latter winning by a length. Going round the turn there was a collision of some sort, and four horses, Withrow, Rico, Little Mamie, and Kink, fell in a heap. Two of the riders, Williams and Elkie, were badly shaken up, but no bones were broken.

The special mile and a quarter sweepstakes for 4-year-olds came next, and the race elicited a world of interest. Millionaire Brown and Millionaire Morrissey backed their respective entries, Blue Wing and Montana Regent, heavily, while Millionaire Gratz took little more than a nibble at his own entry to win, but backed him stoutly for place. The other starters were Lafitte and Brown Duke, against whom long odds were laid. A raid in the books succeeded in finally making Blue Wing favorit over the field. They were sent off in line, but in a jiffy Lafitte assumed the lead. Passing the stand he led by two open lengths, Montana Regent next, closely followed by Blue Wing, Elkwood in the rear of all. These positions were not materially changed during the next quarter, which completed the half-mile. Half way down the backstretch the lot were pretty well bunched, Lafitte still leading by a length, Regent next, almost lapped by Blue Wing. Rounding the turn Lafitte began to show signs of distress, while the Regent, Blue Wing, and Elkwood now made play for the front. Entering the straight the Regent had a slight advantage, with Blue Wing close on his heels. At this point the latter apparently sulked and lost a length or two. Garrison soon straightened him out, and three-sixteenth of a mile from home the Regent was leading by a length. Elkwood and Blue Wing almost lapped, the other two hopelessly beaten. At the eighth-pole it was apparently anybody's race as far as the three leaders were concerned. A driving and desperate finish resulted in a victory for Blue Wing by half a length, Elkwood a neck in front of the Regent. The race was a good one, but still hardly first-class. A handicap race, dash of a mile, followed. There were seven starters, Pulsifer's Grimaldi being a sharp favorit. Austriana was second choice. Grimaldi and the Duke of Bourbon led for over half a mile, Austriana, running easily, two lengths away. The last named made her run after entering the straight and, coming away, won as she liked by three lengths from Grimaldi. Nothing in the race aside from those named got anywhere near the front.

A five-furlongs spin for 2-year-olds came next, with Merci favorit over the field. The start was straggling, but it did not take Merci long to go to the front. She won in a common gallop. Iatien, at one time supposed to be an equine wonder, proved nothing better than a plater.

The closing event, a steeplechase nuisance, furnished the customary accident. Tennessee fell in going over an obstruction and his rider, Ed Storms, was left apparently senseless. He was pretty badly bruised up, but not seriously injured. Aurelian led until within a quarter of a mile from home, when Ascoli went to the front and staid there, winning by a couple of lengths.

The result of the Peabody clearly demonstrates that Lafitte is not a stake horse nor a suburban horse, as he quit like a steer when collared on the Peabody. It is dollars to doughnuts he does not win the Suburban. Elkwood was just a shade too high or he would likely have won.

The fine form shown by Sam Brown's horses has boosted Rightaway into unusual prominence as a Derby candidate. It is well known he can show his heels to Blue Wing. This morning he worked a mile in 1:46 with the greatest ease.

Sam Brown's Lizzie Krepps died today. His two other sick animals are improving.

The summaries of today's events are as follows:

First race, purse for all ages, five-eighths mile—Starters: Mona (115 pounds), Garrison; Returning Board (117), Blaylock; Little Minch (120), Sheridan; Little Minnie (112), Williams; Sam Harper Jr. (120), Leavy; Withrow (105), Link Jones; Col. Owens (117), Turner; Natalie (115), Pulley; Kink (102), Elike; Rico (117), Curtis. Pools—Mona, $20; Little Minch, $14; Withrow, $6; the field, $5. Mona won by half a length from Little Minch, second, two lengths in front of Sam Harper Jr., third. Time, 1:05¼.

Second race, Chickasaw Guards Sweepstakes, for 4-year-olds, $250 each, $100 forfeit, $1,000 added, second to save stakes, one and one-quarter miles—Starters: Blue Wing (117 pounds), Garrison; Brown Duke (114), Godfrey; Montana Regent (117), Blaylock; Elkwood (117), Leavy; Lafitte (117), Covington. Pools—Blue Wing, $100; Montana Regent, $60; the field, $40. Blue Wing won by half a length from Elkwood, second, who was half a length in front of Montana Regent, third. Time, 2:12½.

Third race, purse handicap, for all ages, one mile—Starters: Bonanza (104 pounds), Covington; Duke of Bourbon (100), Vincent; Austriana (97), Barnes; Grimaldi (109), McCarthy; Hornpipe (94,) Watson; Dancing Kid (103), Turner; Hibernia (91), Kelly. Pools—Grimaldi, $20; Duke of Bourbon, $10; Bonanza, $8; Austriana, $6; the field, $4. Austriana won by two lengths from Grimaldi second, two lengths in front of Duke of Bourbon third. Time, 1:45¾.

Fourth race, purse, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Tatian (100 pounds), Wilson; Inders (100), Covington; Imitator (100), Kelly; Bob Thomas (100), McCarthy; Merci (97), Barnes; Anna Ban (100), Vincent. Pools—Merci, $20; the field, $17. Merci won easily by four lengths, in front of Anna Ban, second, three lengths ahead of Bob Thomas, third. Time, 1:06¼.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase stakes, $650 added, for all ages, over the long course, about two and one-fourth miles—Starters: Tennessee (160), Storms; Ascoli (154), Downing; Aurelian (147), Houston; Gilt Edge (135), Weaver. Pools: Tennessee, $20; the field, $12. Ascoli won by a length from Aurelian, second, four lengths in front of Gilt Edge, third. Time, 6:55.

The following are the entries, weights, and pooling for tomorrow's races:

First race, purse for all ages, three-fourths of a mile—Katie A. (101 pounds), $12; Wary (102), $10; Elgin (120), $16; Editor (117), $5; Col. Owens (117), $4; Ermine (101), $4; Revoke (117), $4; Porter Ashe (117), $3; Cathcart (117), $1; Vivian (101), $1.

Second race, purse, for all ages, one and one-eighth miles—Wahoo (90 pounds), $11; Taxgatherer (95), $11; Handy Andy (88), $11; Rio Grande (98), $8; Kiohba (91), $6; Gov. Bate (84), $3: Ira Bride (82), $1; Thrift (97), $1.

Third race, Gaston Hotel Stake, for 2-year-old fillies, $600 added, one-half mile—Blue Garter (107 pounds), $20; Merci (107), $20; Connie B. (107), $6; Tally Ho (107), $5; Quotation (107), $2; Sadie Mack (107), $2; Zuhlan (107), $2.

Fourth race, purse, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles—Phil Lee (117 pounds), $25; Luke Alexander (102), $11; Hindoo Rose (97), $9; Probus (114), $2.

Fifth race, purse, for maidens of all ages, one mile—St. Valentine (102 pounds), $10; Clay Sexton (99), $5; Lelan (97), $5; Visit (97), $4; Roger Eastman (101), $2.

Winners on the San Francisco Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—There was a small attendance at the first extra day of the blood-horse races, although the program selected was considered a strong one. The weather continued pleasant, while the track was first-class.

The first race, three-quarters of a mile, brought out seven starters. Joujou was drawn. They all got a good start except Miss Hooker, who was ten lengths behind when the flag fell. They all raced together till near the stand, when Nielson drew away and won easily, Sir Thad second, Ninena third. Time, 1:15½.

Second race, heats, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Lida Ferguson won both heats easily, Lost Boy second, Chamberlain third. Time, 55½, 56.

Third race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, 2-year-olds. There were only three starters. The rest were scratched. Geraldine was a long way in the lead when the flag fell. She was never headed and won easily by two lengths, Fusillade's Last second, Pocatello third. Time, 1:10¼.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, all ages, brought out seven starters. Joujou, Cleveland, and Bolero were drawn. After some delay at the post they were finally sent off to a fair start. They were all well bunched going past the stand. Rounding the first turn Todd shot out from the crowd and took the lead. Although Eldorado and Binnette challenged him in the stretch, they could not catch him, and he won a good race by half a length, Eldorado second, Binnette third. Time, 2:09¼.

Sales of Trotting Stock at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 26.—[Special.]—Today was the opening day of the National Horse and Cattle Exchange combination sale of trotting stock. Many horsemen from a distance were present, but prices ruled low. The weather was raw and cloudy. The following were the best sales:

Crown Walker, b. s., by Denver Walker, dam Stella—W. H. Perry, Greenville, S. C., $550.

Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., 7 yrs., by Red Wilkes, dam Eliza—J. B. Wilgus, Lexington, Ky., $610.

May Belle, b. m., 10 yrs., by Dictator, dam Vic—W. A. Russell, Danville, Ky., $875.

Lottie McGregor, b. m., 8 yrs., by Robert McGregor—J. B. Wilgus, $1,025.

Little Kittie, b. m., 17 yrs., by Joe Hooker, dam Kate—J. B. Wilgus, $400.

Esmeralda, b. m., 4 yrs., by Red Wilkes, dam Belle—Edge Hill Stock Farm, Georgetown, Ky., $860.

Laura Patchen, blk. m., 14 yrs., by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Clifton Pilot—W. J. Lyle, Danville, Ky., $400.

Robin Adair, b. g., 6 yrs., by Diamond Demark Jr., dam by American Clay—Frank Fox, New York, $500.

Lady Wilkes, b. f., yearling, by Red Wilkes, dam by Ashland Chief—W. R. Brasfield & Co., Lexington, $470.

Egotist, br. c., 2 yrs., by Egbert, dam Pauline III.—W. C. Samuels, Lexington, $375.

Diver, br. c., by Onward, dam Siren—Steele Bros., Lexington, $440.

Minnie S., b. m., 5 yrs., by Cuyler, dam Vic—James Hayes, Springfield, Mo., $580.

Mabel Wilkes, b. m., 8 yrs., by Lyele Wilkes, dam Ella—Frank Fox, $1,050.

Highland Kitty, blk. m., 5 yrs., by Highland, dam Kitty Clay—W. J. Lyle, $800.

Modest Kittie, ch. m., 7 yrs., by Mambrino Star, dam Kitty Clay—W. J. Lyle, $800.

Josie Wilkes, b. f., 3 yrs., by Favorit Wilkes dam Vic—Pierce, Syles & Co., Nashville, Tenn., $525.

Onward Abdallah, b. c., 3 yrs., by Onward, dam Lena—W. D. Johnson, Shelby County, Ky., $525.

Diamond, blk. m., 6 yrs., by Raven Golddust, dam Starlight—Steve Maxwell, Louisville, Ky., $800.

Lizzie Mambrino, b. m., 8 yrs., by Mambrino Time, dam by McGee's Sovereign—W. D. Akin, Vanceville, Ind., $450.

There were eighty-six horses sold for a total of $23,660, an average of $262.

Barkley & Bro. of New York sued Treacy & Wilson of this city in the Common Pleas Court here for damages by reason of the latter retaining the trotting stallion Banker. Today the court gave Barkley & Bro. damages in the sum of $300 and custody of the horse, which is valued at $4,000.

Betting on the 2,000 Guineas Stakes.

LONDON, April 27—Midnight.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Betting on the 2,000 guineas stakes today at Newmarket was: 9 to 4 on Enterprise; 11 to 2 on Eglamore; 11 to 2 on Florentine; 7 to 1 on Lovegold; 7 to 1 on Phil; 9 to 1 on Grandison; and 10 to 1 on Hugo.

Racing Events at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 26.—The first spring meeting at Newmarket opened today.

The Prince of Wales' Plate (handicap) over the Rowley mile was won by Douglas Baird's 4-year-old colt St. Michael, Sir G. Chetwynd's 4-year-old gelding Plantagenet was second, and Lord Londonderry's 6-year-old horse Cambusmore third. There were no other starters. St. Michael won by a length.

SIXTY-THREE HARD-FOUGHT ROUNDS.

Dan Daly Defeats Ed Kelly in a Brutal Fight with Kid Gloves Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—A long and bloody fight to the finish, with kid gloves, took place this afternoon near this city. The mill was between Ed Kelly, son of the formerly famous Tom Kelly of this city, and Dan Daly, a slugger of local note, and was for $250 a side and the gate money, which amounted to about $600, the winner to take everything.

The fight began about 12:39 with light sparring and no results. In round two Daly got first blood, with an upper cut on Kelly's mouth. The next three rounds Daly forced the fighting and gave Kelly heavy blows on the body and face. In round six Kelly got in hard blows on Daly's neck. In round eight Daly bled from the ears and each gave the other heavy blows on the face and neck. In round eleven the fighting was heavy and fierce, and clinch after clinch caused great excitement among the audience. The men pounded each other terribly and blood flowed freely from the noses and mouths of both, but the round was Daly's.

Rounds twelve to twenty-four were in Daly's favor, he having punished Kelly severely, giving him terrible blows, face and body, and doing a good deal of hard in-fighting. In round twenty-five Kelly was groggy and Daly somewhat winded. Rounds twenty-six to twenty-nine were all Daly's, who forced the fighting and used his left with great effect on Kelly's face, neck, ribs, and stomach. From this to round thirty-one Daly did terrible work on his opponent. From rounds thirty-two to forty the same work was repeated, Daly getting in continuous blows on the face, mouth, and stomach. Rounds forty-one to forty-two were repetitions of the preceding ones.

In round forty-three Daly repeated his tactics and Kelly stood dazed in the ring, unable to strike a blow or to avoid his antagonist's terrible work. From this on to the fiftieth round the fight was of the same character, Kelly bleeding freely and almost helplessly receiving Daly's blows. A prominent sporting man offered Kelly's seconds $300 to give the fight to Daly, but they refused. The fight was then nothing but plain brutality, Kelly being simply a chopping-block. Rounds fifty-one, fifty-two, and fifty-three were the same monotonous thing, and, in fact, all that followed. At the end of the sixty-third round Kelly agreed to take $100 and let Daly have the fight, stake money, and the receipts.

The battle was the longest on record under Marquis of Queensberry rules, and one of the most brutal ever seen. Kelly is terribly used up. Daly is not injured much.

Time of fight, 3 hours and 58 minutes. The mill was witnessed by about sixty of the sporting fraternity and their friends of this city, each of whom paid $10 to see the fun.

Robert McClusky Knocks Out Aaron.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—[Special.]—Young Aaron of Hyde Park, and an unknown of South Boston, met in a South End lodge-room tonight for the feather-weight championship of the United States and a purse of $500. There were but twenty persons present, who paid $25 each. The match was to a finish with two-ounce gloves. Aaron recently fought a draw with Weir, the Belfast Spider, and afterward challenged him to fight for the feather-weight championship, but his challenge was not accepted. Then he offered to fight any pugilist weighing 125 pounds, and his challenge was accepted by the unknown, who proved to be Robert McClusky, a man who had never before fought in a ring. Aaron weighed 124 pounds and McClusky 127. Aaron was seconded by Dick Drohan and McClusky by Jim Lannon. Prof. Tim McCarthy was referee. Both men went at it hammer and tongs. Aaron had the best of the fighting, punishing the unknown badly, until the seventh round, when McClusky gave his opponent terrible punishment about the head and knocked him out with a clever upper-cut under the jaw. McClusky will fight any 125-pound pugilist in America. This is Aaron's first defeat.

Evan Lewis Accepts Connors' Challenge.

ANAMOSA, Ia., April 26.—[Special.]—Lewis, the strangler, is spending several days in this city. Yesterday he received and accepted a challenge from Connors, the Pittsburg wrestler, for a match for $500 to $5,000.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 8; Milwaukee, 6.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Anson's big boys appeared before a large and very enthusiastic gathering of Milwaukee base-ball admirers this afternoon, with the understanding that they were to show Milwaukeeans how to play the National game and knock out the home team in nine successive rounds. It was the occasion of considerable surprise that the visitors should work their crack battery, Clarkson and Daly, but this was explained by Flynn having had his arm lamed yesterday at Evanston. Had it not been for the too apparent disposition of the visitors to "now we'll let you make a little showing for yourselves," granted in the eighth inning, and a few inexcusable errors by the home team, the play would have been quite satisfactory, as no one hoped for more than to see the visitors held down to an average score. Following is the result:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	—8
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	—6

Yale, 2; Boston, 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

The Detroit Club in La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Nearly 5,000 people crowded the new base-ball park today to witness a game between the Detroit and La Crosse clubs. The game was stopped after the first inning on account of rain. The pretzel battery, Getzein and Ganzel, whitewashed the La Crosse club, and then scored one run, when the umpire called the game. The crowd waited an hour for the weather to clear, but were obliged to leave the grounds disappointed.

Diamond-Dust.

The Chicago team will leave this afternoon for Pittsburg, where they will play the home club Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Phenomenal" Smith has had all the phenomena knocked out of him by the new rules. He has no control over the ball whatever, so his manager, Barnie of Baltimore, says.

ENGLAND'S CRACK YACHT.

Launching of the Thistle in the Clyde—A Description of the Vessel.

LONDON, April 26.—The Thistle was launched quietly and was at once towed to Gourock, three miles west of Greenock, on the Clyde. She displays considerable overhang of both stem and stern. Her sail will be carried well forward and her mast will be stepped nearer to the stem than is customary. Her mainsail will be immense. Her deck is very much like the Marjorie's. Her bowsprit will be of gammon iron, fitted to the stemhead, and therefore her big spar will be right amidships. The Thistle will cross the Atlantic as a yawl, but when racing she will be cutter rigged.

She is constructed mainly of steel, with a clipper bow. Her figurehead represents a thistle. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over the load water-line, 85 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 1 inch; tonnage register, 100.5. She has a flare which is expected to be of great advantage in standing an enormous press of canvas. She has a clipper stern, with considerable overhang of stem and stern, promising to allow an exceptionally large mainsail. Her stern-post shows a good rake, and admits of easy quarters and a clean run-to. Her enormous spars and great area of canvas have required very powerful lines in the hull with exceptional strength. The hull up to the covering-board is plated with steel. The lower plates are three-fourths of an inch thick, and the upper five-sixteenths thick. The frames are tied by steel diagonal stringers to keelson and flooring, forming the securest network. The rigging is strengthened by perforated bracket frames and plates. Frames have been used forward to prevent parting in rough weather. Partial bulkheads and forward collision bulkheads add strength for ocean racing. There are steel plates under the covering-board, with yellow pine beams and diagonal stringers to support the yellow pine decks, which show narrower planks than usual. The sweep of the deck is easy. The covering-boards of the deck-fitting are of teak and are designed to permit the greatest amount of deck-room for working the heavy gear. The bowsprit-gammon is of iron and is fitted to the stem-head, so that the big spar will be right amidships. It will be secured by a bobstay or steel rod instead of a chain.

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David Henderson..........Manager

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This Evening, Only Time of Dumas' Drama,
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Saturday Matinee..........THEODORA
Saturday night..........FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3.
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Next Week—Blythe's Georgia Minstrels.

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Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, May 3, 6, and 7, three Subscription Concerts by the
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Repertoire for the week:
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Thursday—OTHELLO.
Friday—GRETCHEN.
Saturday Matinee—MUCH ADO.
Saturday Night—VIRGINIUS.
Next Week—Thatcher, Primrose & West.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
This week, Inauguration of the
Chicago Conservatory Stock Co.
This Evening, "A Dress Rehearsal," "Drifted Apart," and "Childhood's Dreams." Thursday and Friday evenings, Sir Charles Young's romantic drama "Charms." Matinee Saturday, "Cupid's Messenger," "Creatures of Impulse," and "Editha's Burglar." Saturday evening, grand special bill.
Next Monday, McDowell's Comedy Co., in Von Moser's Comedy, "Our Regiment."

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IMMENSE SUCCESS. NO MATINEE TODAY.
Every Evening (except Sunday). Saturday Matinee only. Second Week of the Popular Comedienne,
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Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The Big Minstrel Boom still continues. Houses crowded at every performance.
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And the 5 original and only Paraneias, 5. The musical Street Pavers of Paris. Monday—New Rentz-Santley Novelty Burlesque Company.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
Friday Evening, April 29,
GEN'L LEW WALLACE,
Author of "Ben Hur," will deliver his new lecture,
"TURKEY AND THE TURKS."
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

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Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8 o'clock. Popular prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75 cents. The Charming Little Actress, KATIE PUTNAM, supported by a strong company, in ERMA, THE ELF.

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MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
Packed to the doors! Applauded to the echo!
DAN SULLY! DADDY NOLAN!
Will charm, thrill, electrify, fascinate, please, and solace you.
Monday—"Around the World in 80 Days."

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Theatre No. 1—Mattiton's Trans-Atlantic Novelty Co. Theatre No. 2—Prof. Fabian's Parisian Sensation, Admiral Dot, Jennie Quigly, the Baby Pianist, and other living wonders. Four Floors of Curiosities. Hourly Double Stage Shows.

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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, April 25.
THE MORMON FAMILY.
Elder JOSHUA BAKER, 3 wives and 18 children.
Theatre No. 1—"THE NEW LODGER."
Theatre No. 2—J. W. McAndrew's Big Co.

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Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. MR. HORACE LEWIS in the interesting melodrama, entitled,
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
Presented by a powerful Dramatic Company.
Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next week Dan Sully in "DADDY NOLAN."

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to attend a Special Communication for work, to be held in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 27, at 3:30 o'clock, at the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.
The Regular Communication will be held same evening at the usual hour. Master Masons invited.
By order CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
H. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1887.

MR. BLAINE left Chicago yesterday for the East.

THE Florida Senatorial deadlock is unbroken.

DR. PARKER has postponed his visit to this country until October.

M. DE GIERS, Russian Foreign Minister, will remain in office.

A HEAVY snow-storm prevailed yesterday in Scotland and Wales.

FOUR of the Bay View rioters were found guilty in Milwaukee yesterday.

THE Schnaebels affair is being officially investigated by the French and German Governments.

A FRESH pro-Russian conspiracy has been discovered in Bulgaria and several arrests have been made.

THE Senate Sub-Committee on Undervaluations will meet in Chicago May 17 for a three-days' session.

THE Printing Deficiency Appropriation bill was advanced to a third reading in the Illinois House yesterday.

JUDGE TULEY yesterday overruled the motion for a change of venue in the case of the Cook County boodlers.

THE Order of the Golden Fleece has been conferred on Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DANIEL L. WHEELER'S nomination to be one of the Chicago Justices was yesterday confirmed by the Illinois Senate.

AT a wedding near Merida, in Yucatan, a general fight ensued, in which seven persons, including the groom, were killed.

THE State Fair bill, on third reading, was made a special order for Thursday of next week in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, the new Federal Judge for the Southern Illinois District, was formally inducted into office yesterday.

THE Kiowa Indians at Anadarko, Indian Territory, are causing considerable trouble and there are fears of a serious outbreak.

THE racing cutter Thistle, which is to come to America to compete for the America's cup, was launched in England yesterday.

AT the afternoon session of the Illinois House yesterday the bill compelling the redistricting of Chicago, and providing her with forty-eight Aldermen, was passed without opposition.

THE Pierce bill, forbidding landlords from including the payment of taxes in the rent of farms, and which is aimed at the notorious landlord Scully, was yesterday advanced to third reading in the Illinois House.

FIRE destroyed a four-story building in Allegheny City, Pa., early yesterday morning. Two persons were suffocated while sleeping and two others who jumped from the burning building sustained fatal injuries.

A MOB of 200 masked men overpowered the guards at the Paulding County reservoir of the Wabash & Erie Canal and blew up the banks, saturated the locks and timbers with oil, and burned them. The Governor has ordered a company of militia to the scene.

IN the Michigan House of Representatives yesterday impeachment proceedings were begun against Milo H. Dakin, the Labor Representative from Saginaw, on the charge of having sought and offered to use bribes in the interest of the Saginaw city charter.

A FAVORABLE report has been agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House on the joint resolution providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the question of calling a new constitutional convention; also on the bill for creating pawners' banks.

DR. A. J. COEY, who was nominated for City Physician by Mayor Roche Monday night and promptly confirmed, is reputed to be a young physician of fine ability. He is a son of ex-Ald. Coey, one of the oldest citizens of Chicago. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE funeral of the late Alexander Mitchell took place in Milwaukee yesterday from St. James' Episcopal Church. Gov. Rusk, his staff, the Wisconsin State officers, and hundreds of other people were present—business being suspended. The remains were interred at Forest Home Cemetery.

AT Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday State Auditor Walker and ex-Supreme Judge Henry engaged in an altercation, which resulted in Walker calling Henry a liar. Henry struck Walker over the head with a cane, and Walker in turn shot Henry in the breast. Both men are seriously injured.

THE local money market was firm yesterday under a strong demand from various quarters. There was a good business in investment securities. Sterling exchange was firm. New York exchange dropped to 50 cents discount. There was a small landslide in Wall street.—The Chicago produce markets opened firmer, but the subsequent tone was rather weak in the absence of good buying support for either grain or provisions and the free selling of wheat for next month. A very active export movement of wheat appears to be in progress. As compared with Monday pork closed firm, lard 5 cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat and corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye easier, barley and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower.

C. BUTLER has sold to Kralovec & Kaspar, for $66,600, thirty-six acres at the southwest corner of West Twenty-second street and Kedzie avenue. The premises Nos. 821, 823, 829, 831 Walnut street, and Nos. 1324, 1328, 1330 Ogden avenue, and Nos. 905, 907, 909 Sawyer avenue have been sold by Havilak & J. Davis to M. A. Reeves for $60,000.

THE appointment by Mayor Roche of George B. Swift to the Superintendency of Public Works created a vacancy in the position of Assistant County Treasurer which Treasurer Davis promptly filled by the promotion of Cashier Charles H. Ham. A better selection could not have been made. It reflects credit upon Col. Davis. Mr. Ham has a good public record. His appointment is one more assurance that the office of County Treasurer will be conducted on sound business principles.

THE bill for increasing the fees of the Probate Court of Cook County is making satisfactory progress and is almost certain to become law. It was drafted by Judge Knickerbocker, and the scale of fees is such as will make the court, in his judgment, self-supporting. At the same time these fees will not be burdensome. To some extent they are proportioned to the amount of the bequest. In cases where the parties are comparatively poor the fees are merely nominal. Nothing, by the way, has been heard recently concerning the bill which proposed to make the litigants pay for the expense of juries in the other courts. What has become of it?

THE latest advices from Washington in regard to the Rochelle Post-Office scandal are to the effect that Postmaster-General Vilas wrote to United States Marshal Marsh, whose home is in Ogle County, for advice as to whom to appoint in the place of the rejected Gardner, and that Marsh in turn consulted Gardner, and in conformity to the latter's suggestion urged the appointment of Furlong. If this theory is correct the responsibility which seemed to rest upon Mr. McNamara of Freeport really attaches to Marshal Marsh. The Marshal, however, denies having had anything to do with the matter. The exact facts in the case cannot be determined until Postmaster-General Vilas returns from his trip to Charleston in honor of that eminent Democrat, John C. Calhoun. Having paid the tribute of his respect to the memory of the arch-Rebel, it will be in order for Mr. Vilas to proceed at once to the purging of this Administration of the Rochelle stain. Evidently Gardner and the younger Taylor ought to be indicted for their part in the scandal, as the genuineness of their corrupt contracts in the sale and purchase of the post-office is unchallenged, but Marsh and Vilas may be the victims of wicked political partners. Judgment in both of their cases should be held in suspense pending further developments.

DRIVE OUT THE SCULLYS.

Mr. Ruby's Non-Resident Alien Land bill, which has already passed the House at Springfield, will come up for third reading in the Senate today as a special order, and from present appearances there is little doubt it will be passed. The bill, as is well known, is aimed especially at William Scully, a rack-renting, exterminating Irish landlord who owns considerable landed property in Logan, Sangamon, Grundy, and Livingston Counties in this State. The tenants of those lands are treated no better than were Scully's Irish tenants. They are rack-rented and impoverished in order to supply him with money to be spent in London, Paris, and other European Capitals. The worst rules of his Irish estate are enforced in the free State of Illinois in order to reduce his tenants to a condition of servitude and dependence on him. His possession of the lands is a scandal to the State; his ownership blights some of the fairest portions of Illinois. There are not richer agricultural lands in the whole United States than the Delavan prairie, where Scully first acquired possession by buying up the claims of soldiers of the Mexican War along in 1851, 1852, and subsequent years. Constant heavy cropping has so deteriorated the soil that the lands are now overrun with rank weeds and thistles, whose seeds are wafted to the surrounding farms, much to the injury of the latter. On the 40,000 acres which Scully owns in Logan County there are not three decent-looking houses. Nearly all the dwellings are windowless shanties, not quite as good as the hog-pens of the surrounding farmers. There are no improvements, as the tenant on leaving forfeits his property in such as he makes under a clause of the Scully lease. Under the same instrument the tenant pays all taxes of every kind. The road and school taxes, which the tenants control, are kept down to the lowest figure. As a consequence the roads are in a miserable condition and the schools are closed for half the year.

It may be asked why American citizens consent to become tenants under such men as Scully. American citizens rarely do. His tenants are recently-arrived foreigners, mostly from Southern Germany, Bohemia, and Sweden. They do not understand the full nature of the contract which they enter into with Scully. As soon as they do they contrive to leave him. There is hardly a resident tenant in either Logan, Sangamon, or Grundy County now who was there five years ago. Many of them have escaped under cover of the night from the control of Scully and his agent. The system which he has introduced has been a blight and a curse in Ireland. It has blighted and cursed those places in Illinois where it has been applied. It should be stamped out, no matter how many aliens suffer. The feudal landlord system should find no encouragement in America. It is an exotic that ought to be plucked out.

The bill which Mr. Ruby has drafted for the purpose of rooting it out provides that "a non-resident alien, a firm of aliens, or an alien corporation shall not be capable of acquiring title to, or take and hold any lands or real estate in this State by descent, devise, purchase, or otherwise." But such aliens "by declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States are permitted to acquire and hold real estate for six years." If they do not become citizen residents within that time the property escheats to the State. The bill also provides that any non-resident alien who owns land in Illinois shall have the right to dispose of the same to bona-fide purchasers for value, but if he or his non-resident heirs again obtain title to said lands on any sale or judgment or decree of court in order to enforce the payment of any portion of the purchase money, they shall only hold title to the lands for three years. And further, if the lands thus acquired are not sold in good faith for value within the three years, they shall be forfeited and escheat to the State.

This bill is evidently based on the non-alien land planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms. The principle of it is affirmed by both. Congress has passed a law of a similar character, introduced by an Illinois man, Congressman Payson, to apply to the Territories. It is fitting, therefore, that Illinois should be the first State to have a similar law on her statute-book. America has no more land for aliens, feudalists, or foreign syndicates. The passage of Mr. Ruby's bill by the Senate today will be an emphatic notice to that effect. There are more Scullys than one. The necessity for the measure is proved by the fact that Scully is even now negotiating to obtain 30,000 acres of land in Livingston County in this State. It is time to call a halt.

BOODLERS MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

As was anticipated, Judge Tuley decided yesterday that the attorneys for the indicted County Commissioners, county employés, and contractors had not made out a case to justify a change of venue to some neighboring county. He maintained (1) that the special grand jury having been impaneled in accordance with the law the charge of prejudice could not be maintained against such an act. (2) It does not follow that because the indicted parties directed the expenditure of public moneys the taxpayers were therefore prejudiced against them. If such a rule were adopted taxpayers would be disqualified from serving as jurors in cases for damage against the city and county. (3) The defense did not prove that money had been subscribed by private citizens in aid of the prosecution. (4) The charge that the indicted parties had been denounced by the political orators during the spring campaign had not been proved. (5) As to the charge that the newspapers prejudiced the public against the defendants, that was too general and had not been sustained. The Judge might have added that the newspapers did not single out individuals. They merely pointed to the extravagance of the Commissioners and the methods by which the county had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. In this they were merely serving the public, calling attention to crime but not designating the criminals. That was left to the properly constituted authorities.

As the law empowers the Judge to determine finally upon applications for change of venue from the county, there can be no appeal from Judge Tuley's decision, and the indicted parties will have to stand their trial in Cook County. Here they will get fair play. This is the most convenient place to try the cases. The witnesses are nearly all residents of Chicago. So are the lawyers. An intelligent, impartial jury can be obtained here more readily than elsewhere. There is little doubt that the counsel for the defense expected Judge Tuley would decide against them. There is a suspicion that they presented the petition for a change of venue as a part of their policy of delay. The decision on this branch of the case was followed by a motion for a complete bill of particulars. This will probably be followed by other motions, all having the same general purpose. It would not be surprising if the counsel for the defense should ask that the cases be tried before some other Judge. Indeed, it is intimated that they will do so. They cannot defer the trial much longer, however. In a few days they will have to be put on trial before a jury of their countrymen. They will have to face the music. If the evidence is sufficient they will be convicted. If it is insufficient they will be acquitted. The dilatory tactics to which they are resorting may have a bad effect on the reading public. But they will not affect the verdict.

LORD SALISBURY'S REMEDY.

The proposition which Lord Salisbury has submitted for the settlement of the fisheries dispute is, in a word, a return to the old conditions. In detail he proposes that the status under the Washington Treaty shall be restored without the payment of any money compensation, and naively remarks that he makes this offer because he understands "the action of the United States in denouncing the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington to be in a great degree the result of disappointment at being called upon to pay the Halifax award." Lord Salisbury is mistaken in supposing that it was entirely because of this award, outrageously dishonest as it was, that the people of this country demanded the abrogation of the treaty. He either does not understand the position of this Government or he purposely evades the point made in its claims. We care nothing for the Canadian inshore fisheries. What we want is that American vessels with the proper permits, whether fishermen or not, shall have such commercial rights and privileges in Canadian ports as are conceded under the statutes of the two countries. A restoration to the old condition of affairs, even if their inshore fisheries were of any value to us and could be had without compensation, would not touch the question of commercial rights. Secretary Manning, in his reply to the House resolution of Dec. 14, stated the case clearly and sharply when he said:

> The section of our law which authorizes a vessel licensed for carrying on fishery to "touch and trade at any foreign port" is not a modern contrivance for modern exigencies, as Canadian local officials intimate, but has been on our statute books since 1793. . . . The permission thus given to fishing vessels to "touch and trade" has been understood by this department for nearly 100 years as conferring upon a vessel a right to land and receive on board a cargo of merchandise in the same manner as if she were not engaged in the fisheries. . . . While this department protects Canadian fishermen in the use of American ports the Dominion of Canada brutally excludes American fishermen from Canadian ports. . . . Condemnation does not, in the opinion of this department, justly rest upon the Dominion of Canada because she has upon her statute book and enforced a law similar to the foregoing [Sec. 2,774, Revised Statutes], but because she refuses to permit American deep-sea fishing vessels navigating and using the ocean to enter her ports for the ordinary purposes of trade and commerce, even though they have never attempted to fish within the territorial limits of Canada, and intend obedience to every requirement of the customs laws and of every other law of the port which such vessels seek to enter. . . . We ask that American fishing vessels shall enjoy hospitality in such Canadian ports as are set apart for the entry of foreign vessels for the unlading and shipment of merchandise, and generally for foreign commerce.

The right of the question is absolutely with the Americans, and Canada is insolently, defiantly, and maliciously in the wrong, and must recede or suffer the consequences. We want no renewal of the Washington Fishery Treaty even on the grounds now proposed by Lord Salisbury. We want nothing of their inshore fisheries and care nothing for them. We want simply our naked commercial rights, guaranteed by law and international hospitality, and we demand of Great Britain that Canada shall cease violating the provisions of law and abandon its unfriendly conduct towards American fishermen or suffer the consequences of the denial. There are no grounds of compromise except on the lines of the Butterworth bill, and if the Canadians are not ready for that, then they must give us our fishing and trading rights and we can get along with the tariff that excludes their fish from our markets and most other Canadian products. The Boston *Advertiser* very absurdly said the other day that asking England to allow reciprocity between the United States and Canada, while taxing British goods under our tariff, was like England asking us to let her have free trade with Pennsylvania, while the latter levied a tariff on the commerce of the other States. But if Pennsylvania had that right now to tax the products of all the other States, and had had the right for generations, what difference would it make to the other States if she made a reciprocity treaty with England?

In recent speeches of Canadian Ministers, as well as in discussions of the subject by many Canadian newspapers, the burden of their complaint is that the contention is an issue of right against might, of five millions trying to defend their rights against the selfish aggression of sixty millions. We have shown that the right is on the American side. We simply want that right—the right which all other nations expect and receive, the one from the other. If it is refused, and if outrages upon our vessels continue, then this country must calmly but resolutely enforce it. The Zalinski dynamite gun has settled the problem of harbor defense against British naval assault. We are in a position now to assert our rights, and our people are in the temper to do it. If the Canadians are ready to compromise on the line of commercial union that will end the matter, and that is the only compromise that can be made.

"INTEMPERANCE THE ENEMY OF LABOR."

One of the most valuable contributions to the discussion of the great question of the day in America is an article under the above caption in the current number of the *Catholic World*. The author, the Rev. Dr. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., is one of the ablest men of his communion in America, and enjoys wide popularity on account of his connection with the Irish Land League movement and his efforts to promote the Parnell tribute fund, of which he was the American treasurer two years ago.

Dr. Conaty does not discuss the subject from a sectarian point of view. He deals with it as an economist. He tersely states the close relations existing between labor and capital by saying: "If labor is the soul, capital is the body of commercial life." The capitalist seeks a fair profit for his investment, and, generally speaking, is content with such fair profit unless he is allied with monopoly. The workingman seeks a reasonable share in the profits he creates. He organizes with his fellows for that purpose. Dr. Conaty holds that the workingman is both a capitalist and an earner, his capital being bodily health, energy, industry, and skill. Intemperance constantly impairs this capital and lessens its earning power. If a man loses his health through indulgence in strong drink, Dr. Conaty says, he is bankrupt. Health is "his source of strength and happiness, and, humanly speaking, almost his only one. The interests of home, family, and society press upon him so closely that he must protect his labor by protecting the soundness of his body. . . . The workingman whose habits are not temperate is wasting his capital, is squandering every element of value that he can contribute to any enterprise so as to secure a remunerative share of profits." The intemperate man's labor is worthless, or nearly so. Intemperance, therefore, is the great enemy of labor, as it wastes the producing power, and it also enfeebles those organizations of workingmen that try to exact justice from capital, plus monopoly.

Even moderate drinking hurts labor, inasmuch as it not only depreciates the capital, but also wastes the earnings thereof. It is an underestimate to say that the moderate drinker spends one month's wages every year on strong liquor.

> Suppose it costs 15 cents per day. That would pay the interest on a mortgage of $1,000; it would purchase many an article of household furniture; it would bring into the home many comforts now unknown; it would at least pay many a bill which cannot now be met. Add to this what is spent in a protracted spree, the time lost to work and the wages unearned, the sickness often resulting, and it is safe to say that intemperance robs labor of more than enough to give a decent home to every workingman.

If the capitalists who employ workingmen were to announce a reduction of 15 cents per day in wages the workingmen would strike, and would issue a boycott against the capitalist. Concerning this phase of the question Dr. Conaty asks:

> Then why not protest against the blood-tax which intemperance collects? Why calmly submit to this reduction of your small wages? Why not strike against this great enemy of labor and boycott rum? It is like a grinding capitalist; it crushes man's life, picks his pockets, and uses his hard earnings as a bludgeon to destroy him. Cry out against the corporations that poorly pay your labor; unite against monopolists who seek to get the most possible work for the least possible pay; but cry also for protection against this master intemperance, who, whip in hand, lashes worse than ever overseer tortured slave.

But, as the reverend gentleman points out, so far from the workingmen boycotting the rum power they are its steadiest supporters. It is mortifying, he says, to see labor protecting and defending the liquor traffic in political life.

"Capital is called selfish because it seeks to enrich itself, but in enriching itself it helps to enrich others. But for pure, unadulterated selfishness commend me to the saloon where men grow rich by impoverishing their friends and succeed by trampling others under foot."

Those who are thus enriched by the traffic become "political magnates who dictate public policy, make and unmake public men and public laws, and name the candidates freemen must vote for." And the nominees of those liquor men never, once they get into office, vote for any measures to ameliorate the lot of the workingmen.

> The representatives of the liquor men in the State Legislatures elected by the votes of the workingmen may be absent every day except when it is a question of liquor-law amendments, and then they must vote against any and every restriction or be exposed to political decapitation; and it is the same whether it be a question of high license in New York or an anti-tenement liquor bill in Massachusetts.

Dr. Conaty has done well to call attention to those pregnant facts. His article should be widely distributed among workingmen, especially among those of his own communion, though it will appeal, as the production of a Catholic priest, more directly to Catholic than to non-Catholic workingmen. If American capitalists would but follow the good example of their British brethren in such matters, articles of this kind would be scattered by the million among the manufacturing and other industrial establishments of the land.

THE GAS COMBINE AND LEGISLATION.

The consolidation of all the gas companies of Chicago and those of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake is understood to have been practically consummated yesterday. Six large corporations are thus pooled, or "harmonized," the combine taking the form of the Gas Trust Company, with a capital stock of 25 millions. This means that it is proposed to compel Chicago and the towns named to submit to gas extortions which shall yield a handsome return on a supposed investment of $25,000,000—at least $1,250,000 a year. All the plants combined did not, it is probable, cost one-fifth the proposed capitalization.

The practical question is, must this city and these towns submit to the payment of fat dividends on some twenty millions of "water"? As THE TRIBUNE suggested when this combine was first announced as in process of formation, it is the duty of the law officers of the city to look into the legal phases of the case. By the terms of its charter one of these companies is restrained from pooling. Was that prohibition a "barren ideality"? Did the Council practice a confidence game upon the public when it granted that charter, or were the Aldermen who voted for the ordinance themselves hoodwinked? If there is no redress to be expected from that line of inquiry, then drop it, but the whole matter should first be carefully investigated by the Corporation Counsel.

But whatever rights and remedies may be found in the direction indicated, the great reliance of the public for protection against gas extortion must be legislation. Some three weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published the provisions of the bill for the regulation of gas companies introduced by Senator Leman. Little if any progress has been made in the consideration of the measure, but the organization of this gigantic monopoly ought to stimulate action. The pending bill is modeled, substantially, on the legislation in New York and some other States on this subject. It would create a gas commission for the entire State, with power to inquire into the actual cost of gas production and regulate the price on the same general plan as the Railway and Warehouse Commission has authority to regulate transportation and grain storage charges. It involves no new principle of constitutional law, nor does it propose a task which is at all impracticable. No gas company is a strictly private corporation. On the contrary, its plant can only be made available and profitable by the use of public franchises. A gas company belongs in the same category as a railroad company and is subjected to the same regulative liabilities.

Gas extortion does not compare, of course, with railway extortion in range, but it is by no means confined to Cook County. Every city in the State of any real importance has gas, and depends upon it for public illumination and largely for artificial private light. From the nature of the case these smaller cities cannot in any event rely upon competition for protection against extortion, and the Leman bill is really a State rather than a mere Cook County measure. It should enlist the coöperation of every Senator and Representative who has any city constituency, and if it does it will pass and become a law. Otherwise it will die in committee.

CLEAN THE STREETS.

Whether the drainage of a large city is easy or difficult depends upon the lay of the land, but surface cleanliness, which is also important to comfort and health, has nothing to do with topography. The cleaning up of Chicago is one of the first and more imperative duties of Mayor Roche. Every wind that blows urges prompt attention to this matter. During the recent campaign one of the stock complaints of the Socialists was that the avenues of the rich were kept clean while the streets and alleys of the poor reeked with filth. No doubt some partiality has been shown, but for the most part the dusting, sweeping, and carting off which have kept the more favored parts of the city tolerably clean were due to private or neighborhood outlays. The city authorities have no right to show partiality, and under the new Municipal Administration we may expect that none will be shown.

A great deal of money is expended in abating the dirt nuisance, much of which is wasted. There is in that direction an excellent opening for administrative reform, but the general public must coöperate with the authorities or the reign of dirt will continue. Thousands of back doors and not a few front doors contribute to the common stock of filth. The dust, ashes, and bits of paper which accumulate during the day in residences and business houses are in a large proportion of cases thrown out at random for the wind to distribute. A few years ago the ragpicker gathered up the paper and did much to lessen the annoyance, but his useful if humble branch of industry seems to have been almost wholly abandoned. Large quantities of this sort of refuse were once gathered up for sale daily which are now left to the sport of the breeze.

Besides seeing that the money paid out directly to remove dirt and refuse is actually earned, the new Administration should require that every policeman as he paces his monotonous round shall be a health officer, seeing that those who violate the ordinance by contributing sweepings and the like to the common stock of filth are warned, and, if need be, complained of at headquarters. Hitherto it has been useless to call the attention of the police to this matter. The force has seemed to think it something quite foreign to its duties. A reform in this regard can be effected without any additional expense or the slightest weakening of its more strictly constabulary efficiency. Nothing, in fine, which would tend to the comfort and health of the city should be regarded as foreign to a policeman, provided only it comes within the range of his beat. Summer will soon be here with its special sanitary reasons for street and alley cleanliness.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The internal boycotting among the Knights of Labor suggests very forcibly the story of the scorpion. When that animal becomes enraged it is bound to sting something, and if no other living object be within reach the deadly weapon is turned upon its owner. The scorpion commits suicide. So it is with the lawless element that has obtained such a prominent place in the labor ranks. Its blows have been aimed wildly all around, and the discovery that no real harm is done to those it has sought to injure is followed by a turning of the weapon within. Only one result can ensue—namely: the death of the organization.

It is unfortunate for the great majority of the workers that they have not only got into bad company, but allowed the bad element to get to the front and control most of the movement ostensibly undertaken in the interest of the laboring classes. As a consequence they have been incited to resort to measures for the accomplishment of their ends which are so notoriously unfair and unjust as to put the operators outside the pale of sympathy. Their strikes have been ordered and undertaken without thought of the harm that might be done to innocent people even in their own ranks. It was pitiable to see tens of thousands of workers in this city and New York obliged to walk several miles to and from their places of employment each day while a lot of conductors of street-cars insisted on lying idle, though the difficulties of the latter with their employers might have been adjusted by arbitration. It was grossly unfair for strikers in the railroad-yards last year to be the means of a great many would-be workers remaining idle for weeks together, and it was truly lamentable to see the perversion of sentiment that led the packing-house employés to fling missiles at those whose efforts in removing the product were essential to the continued employment of their revilers. It was cruel on the part of the carpenters of this city to walk out just at the time when the annual May movings were to be provided for, and hundreds of property-owners ran the risk of collecting no rent for a whole year because their premises could not be got ready for occupancy by the time would-be tenants were forced to vacate previously-rented quarters. It is at all times wicked to seek to prevent a fellow-being from earning bread for himself and family by the sweat of his brow on any terms that he may deem to be fair and be willing to accept. The man who leaves a position in factory, or workshop, or counting-room of his own free will has no claim upon the place for the future, and any attempt to hinder another from filling the vacancy is simply an interference with the rights of others for which there is not the shadow of warrant in a free country.

The workingman who really wants to get ahead in the world generally finds it to be to his interest to endeavor to do so by greater diligence and attention to his work than is exhibited by the average man among his fellows. He does not attempt to lift all the rest up along with himself. With him the process of advancement begins at home. The effort to organize for the redress of wrongs, real or fancied, is in nearly every case made by those who want to ride into power on the shoulders of their fellows, and act as orators or walking delegates while the others work to support them in idleness. It is only right that these men should be made to take a back seat in the councils of the workers, and resume their position in the ranks or starve. The honest workman will be a gainer by the change which relieves him of such an incubus, and may well be thankful that in ordaining failure to attend strike movements in nearly all cases Providence has builded for him better than he knew.

STATING THE CASE FAIRLY.

Among the extraordinary demands made on the Inter-State Commerce Commission is that of certain carriers who ask permission to charge more on grain intended for the local market in Boston than on that intended for transshipment and export from that city. Heretofore a rebate was allowed on all grain from the West intended for export, while full rates were charged on that put in the Boston market. Of course in both instances the freight was carried for the same distance over the same line and there was no difference in the cost of the service performed. The railroads claim, however, that it is their duty to relieve Boston in its competition for the export trade from the disadvantage of being from eighty to 115 miles further by rail from Chicago than is New York, and hence a differential charge was necessary. Fortunately the hearing of this matter before the commission was not one-sided, as has been too often the case, but Mr. Edward Kemble appeared to contest the claim of the railroads and point out the truth of the matter. Mr. Kemble touched the marrow of the question by asking on "what principle of justice was a mechanic in England to be afforded a better rate upon his barrel of flour than a mechanic in Massachusetts." Mr. Kemble's inquiry does not seem to have received any explicit response. If candidly answered the reply would have been that the railroads charge both the export and domestic traffic all they will stand, but that one will not bear quite as much as the other, and that is the sole reason for the differential rate. The freight destined for the British workman will not bear more than a certain charge, while that intended for the Massachusetts mechanic can be squeezed for a higher rate. Making a profit out of the lower rate and glad to get the export business on such terms, the railroads simply demand that they be allowed when performing precisely the same service in carrying domestic freights to charge more, and put on "all the traffic will bear."

The time is rapidly approaching when the people will ask themselves seriously how much longer they will continue paying an annual undue tax of $300,000,000 to supply returns on watered stocks and pay interest on bogus railroad capital. The enormous sum stated is annually filched from the pockets of farmers and producers through the device of charging all the traffic will bear. It amounts to so much over and above a fair return on the capital invested. This is the correct statement of the case. For instance, in the matter presented by the Boston roads the charge on the export trade would yield a profit fairly proportioned to the capital actually invested and the service performed, but perhaps little in the shape of dividends on watered stock. Hence, instead of rejecting this traffic, the roads are glad to get it at a living rate, but as domestic commerce will stand a higher charge they demand the privilege of putting on the robber tariffs there and squeezing out returns on bogus capital. Such corporate robbery of the public cannot be permitted to go on much longer. The Inter-State Commission must act with the vigor and decision so urgently needed.

MAYOR ROCHE proposes to carry out his pre-election pledges in reference to enforcing the law against the dives and dago-shops. Having satisfied himself by a tour incognito through what is known as the "Levee district" that the tough saloons are in the highest degree demoralizing; that they promote vice and crime; that they are the resorts of criminals and places for concealing stolen property, he has determined that they shall no longer continue their nefarious business with the municipal sanction. The Mayor has authorized Superintendent Ebersold to close up these dens, and has requested City Collector Onahan to withhold licenses from the proprietors of suspected places until he has investigated and ascertained whether they are conducted in a decent and orderly manner. Mr. Onahan has kept careful watch on some of those places, and had his recommendations counted with Mayor Harrison scores of them would have been closed up long ago. The City Collector has been in accord with the sentiment of all decent people in this regard, and has, notwithstanding many difficulties, done much in the way of reform. Acting now under a Mayor who will support him in closing up the dives and weeding out the tough dago-keepers, he will be able to render very effective service in the cause of good order and good morals. The Police Department will second his efforts, and before many days the dens, dives, and dago-shops will be closed, for a season at least. Mayor Roche is to be commended for so promptly taking the initiative in this matter.

REPRESENTATIVE MEYER, in discussing the drainage bills Monday, said the Hurd bill proposed to saddle a sixth taxing municipality on the people of Chicago. He was slightly incorrect. He should have said a seventh. There are, besides the Common Council and the County Board, a School Board, a Library Board, Park Boards, and Town Boards. The Drainage Board would be the seventh. All have the power of taxation, directly or indirectly. This system of multiple boards is becoming intolerable. It is designed to evade the constitutional limitations as to taxation and indebtedness, and ought not to be encouraged. It ought to be modified. It is bad enough to have to create a temporary drainage board as contemplated by the Winston bill, but to create one in perpetuity, as proposed by the Hurd bill, is likely to excite considerable antagonism, especially when it is proposed to confer on such a board authority to expend all the way from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 within a few years. Such a board would probably conduct business on the Anglo-Bengalee plan. The people of Chicago do not fancy that.

WHEN it comes to a question of finance in the British Parliament Mr. Gladstone is at his best. His criticism of Goschen's budget in the Commons Monday was so effective that the Unionist financier had to admit his errors and to promise amendment. Lord Randolph Churchill came into temporary notice once more by adopting the financial views of the Grand Old Man as his own, and that stern old Unionist, Sir John Lubbock, for the time being repudiated his leader and sought the patronage of his former chief.

COMMISSIONER FORTUNE weakened in his allegiance to the boodle gang once Monday and voted with the reform members. "Buck" McCarthy, however, whispered in his ear, and a motion for adjournment was carried by the usual 8 to 7 vote, Fortune again voting with the boodlers. The brewer's resolution to do the right thing vanishes as quickly as the froth on his beer.

INDIANAPOLIS claims the champion mean man. He attended a charity festival in that city the other evening and tried to enter without a ticket. Being referred to the box-office he bought a ticket, giving his I. O. U. therefor, on pretense that he had forgotten his pocketbook. After going into the hall and remaining nearly an hour he went out, taking a check for readmission. He then went to the ticket-seller and asked for his I. O. U., saying he had been so worried over the thought of having left his pocketbook where thieves might find it that he had been unable to enjoy the entertainment. The note was given him and he went his way. The history of this case, which we find in the Indianapolis *Journal*, is given in full for the reason that it is believed to indicate the low-water mark for 1887, and may be useful to other cities when it becomes necessary to refer to the record or prove an alibi.

IN reading the criticisms in the columns of our esteemed contemporaries yesterday morning upon the performance of Sarah Bernhardt the evening before we observed that few if any of them had anything to say in regard to her technique. While we all know that Bernhardt has no embonpoint to speak of, she certainly brought as much technique from France with her this time as she did six years ago, and it would be only simple justice to say so.

HE was known to all as a brave young man,
But as he paused for a moment to scan
The scenes that lay 'round him his heart stood still
And his whole frame shook with a death-like chill.

For the glen whose wealth of mosses and ferns
Had lured him into its crooks and turns
Was a cunning trap when the rising tide
Had closed up the way to the beach outside.

And he looked about him in wild despair,
For the swelling waters had hemmed him there,
And above his head for a hundred feet
Stretched the whitened rocks like a winding-sheet.

If he could but climb to yon rocky crest,
Which never the foot of man had pressed!
He would try! And he nerved himself to save
His life from the clutch of the coming wave.

Up slowly and painfully, inch by inch,
He steadfastly climbed, and he did not flinch
When the cruel rocks tore his finger-nails,
And he marked his progress with crimson trails.

Hurrah for the youth! His peril is past!
All panting and breathless, but safe at last;
He pulls himself up to the crest, and there
His pallid lips murmur a grateful prayer.

But was he the first among living men
To climb up the side of that rocky glen?
No! Just above him he read with a shiver:

Take Simpson's Pills for a torpid liver!

ANOTHER life-insurance company is about to be organized at St. Louis. It appears that the stringent laws prevailing in some States against graveyard insurance companies do not prevent the formation of an insurance company in a graveyard.

FOR several days Macon, Ga., has had a visitation from the Salvation Army and a 10-cent circus, with opposition parades twice or three times a day. The inhabitants of the city are earnestly praying for rain or cholera.

IN view of the near approach of July, in which month Ignatius Donnelly's new book will make its appearance, all further discussion pertaining to the Baconian cipher must take place through the medium of the advertising department.

TAKING a bird's-eye view of Southern sentiment as portrayed in the expressions of opinion given by most of the leading journals between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico, we are constrained to say that the capture of Senator Sherman by a band of Cuban brigands would have been regarded by the people of that section as a calamity not worth mentioning in comparison with a frost on the early tobacco.

TOPEKA, KAS., is boring a hole in the ground and has now reached a depth of about 1,100 feet. To gratify the natural curiosity of persons who are familiar with Topeka habits and know that the city would never bore as deep as that for water, it may be added that the object of the search is a vein of coal.

IT is very annoying to President Cleveland to talk to him of his candidacy for a second term, but he is a person of great endurance and gets fatter and fatter the more he is annoyed in this way.

CURRENT NOTES.

Czar—I notice that the American base-ball season is about to open. Czarina—Yes? Czar—I feel sorry for the poor umpires.—*New York Sun.*

"Have you heard 'Sing to Me Only Once Again'?" she asked sweetly. "No, but I shall be delighted," he said, with unnecessary fervor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Church committee to successful candidate—What salary would you be content with? Candidate—Without donation parties, $1,000; with them, $1,500.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Private view at the Academy.—Mrs. W. (coming down)—It is delightful this year. Mrs. L. (going up)—Many interesting pictures? Mrs. W.—O, the pictures! I didn't notice.—*Life.*

"Worth makes the man," and that's all right. But when Worth makes the woman he is apt to break the man, and that isn't all right. But the woman thinks it is, just the same.—*Journal of Education.*

Washington husband (to wife, who is to give a grand ball)—Are the arrangements completed? Wife (with a sigh of satisfaction)—Yes; even to the ordering of the police from the station-house.—*Tid-Bits.*

Driver out of work on a strike (to walking delegate whom he meets riding in a carriage)—How is this? What are you doing riding about the city? Walking delegate (soothingly)—O, that's all right. You see our board last night ordered a boycott on the shoemakers.—*New York Mail.*

She was admiring a big Newfoundland at the dog show, and, throwing her arms around his neck, said: "You dear old fellow, I love you!" A youth who heard her remarked: "How I wish I was a dog." The answer came from the same sweet lips: "Never mind, dear; you'll grow."—*The Judge.*

Brevity produces some very remarkable specimens of what the philosophers call nominalism. One of our correspondents had occasion to go into a store to inquire for Dr. Abercrombie's works, "The Intellectual Faculties" and "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings." When he asked for them the bookseller solemnly replied: "I know I haven't any moral feelings, and I doubt whether I have any intellectual faculties!"—*Christian Advocate.*

First Omaha dame—Are you still boarding? Second Omaha dame—Yes, but it is a great trial; my room is never half attended to. "It isn't?" "No; and the halls are dirty and the parlor always coated with dust, and you can hardly see through the windows." "Indeed!" "And nothing is ever cooked right; half the things are burnt and the other half nearly raw." "Well, I declare! Why, you are almost as badly off as if you kept house and had a girl."—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Hayes has quite recovered his health and now takes long walks, accompanied by his devoted wife.

Henry George gets $75 as the unearned increment of an hour's lecture. He then goes around and divides it among the audience—in his mind.

King Milan of Servia makes skittle playing a hobby. He was recently presented by the Prince of Montenegro with a carved set of balls and men manufactured of extremely hard wood.

Queen Kapiolani is quite a lioness in San Francisco. Her pictures, as printed in the *Call* and *Chronicle*, resemble each other about as much as Queen Victoria looks like President Cleveland.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is reported to take the part of his daughter-in-law in her quarrels with her husband, Crown Prince Rudolph.

Mgr. Capel is again spoken of at Rome for a missionary bishopric. It is said that the erratic prelate has become an expert fisherman and that he is preparing for a season with the trout of the Adirondacks.

Queen Olga of Greece is fond of swimming, and a pond lined with white marble is to be constructed in the grounds of the royal palace at Athens so that the Queen can disport herself with her attendants like Diana and her maids.

Count Zawaski spent last Friday night in a police station at Washington. He was born in 1791, served in the French army under Napoleon I., was exiled for conspiracy, came to this country with Kossuth, and served several years as drillmaster at West Point. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He is seeking admission to the Soldiers' Home at the Capital.

Achmed ben Amar, the Algerian lion-slayer, has reached the goal of his ambition, having killed more than 200 lions, in return for

which he has received the Order of the Legion of Honor. The prize paid by the Government for each lion is 100 francs. It is estimated that a lion kills every year cattle worth $2,000, and as each lion slain by Amar might have lived ten years longer it is estimated that he saved his countrymen several million dollars.

BERNHARDT AS THEODORA.

The French Actress in Her Most Vivid Portrayal.

Coiled up like a cat on her downy couch of state and clad in cloth of gold, Bernhardt, in the character of Theodora, was the incarnation of the capricious levity of the public dancer and of the arrogance of imperial power. Reclining there and receiving the Ambassadors, the consort of Justinian, the woman who had been lifted from the reek of the circus to share the throne of the East, waved idly in her hand the lily symbol of purity. She spoke in undertones, lazy, luxurious, and half-bored with the splendor in which she sunned herself. And before she rose, which she did with a light spring, she stretched herself with a sort of furry ease and feline deliberation. Sensuous and superb, here she was the Empress. But in the next scene one saw her as the woman only. She revisits the circus unknown, she is once more the laughing, lawless habitant of a free and outcast world, she looks into the cages of the beasts and gayly taunts them as she greets them, and as she turns away from those grim companions of her childhood she crumples lovingly and with a sort of exquisit relish in her hands the straw that her silk-kissed hands have so long been strangers to. The mantle that she wears serves to frame her in a dozen changing attitudes that vanish just as the eye catches them. She eats with the old, coarse appetite, and yet with a new dainty repugnance.

The second act beholds her in her lover's arms, the low girdle giving sinuosity to the supple figure. Her passion is softly and plaintively breathed, and there is a supplicating tenderness in every touch and tone. The song proclaiming the infamy of Theodora is heard in the street, and the love fades out of the features and leaves them hard and pallid. The venom in her nature stiffens her, and into the staring eyes comes that uncanny look that is fascinating in its intensity of hate. Such weird menace the eyes of Irving can convey, but his cruelty is less merciless, being masculine. With a curse for her enemies and caress for her lover given in one breath the Empress and the wanton is gone.

The development of those qualities which have made Theodora great in history comes in the third act. Here she domineers over the Emperor by pure force of superior will, by intellectual penetration, and by indomitable courage. The sensational situation arrives in which the captured conspirator begs Theodora to kill him before he is put to torture, lest he should reveal the name of one who is her lover and his accomplice. She lifts the dagger that she has taken from her hair and with a shrinking horror that is purely physical and feminine poises it to strike. Her repugnance overcomes her and she collapses, shuddering with disgust. "Kill me or I reveal all!" is the threat that is urged and repeated until all the savagery in the woman's nature is aroused, and in a spasm of rage she makes the fatal thrust. The quivering of her face is worse than the death wound. The pang that her victim suffers is nothing to hers—not a pang of conscience, but the recoil of the sensitive, sensuous, highly-strung nature from the brutality of blood. License, lust, and crime here reach their climax, and the fine artistic point is made of overcoming the horror of the spectacle with pity for the demoniac priestess of the sacrifice. What a triumph it is to make the spectator absolutely sympathize for the moment with Theodora! It is out of nature to sympathize with her personally—how then does she achieve the result? She does it in that tragic moment by identifying herself with the spirit of womanhood. She is not the Empress in that instant, she is not the abandoned creature of the arena, but she is the fragile, delicate, and feminine embodiment of the human capacity for evil. What is human in her shrinks, and the humanity of the audience throbs in unison. This is genius weaving the spell of imagination, this sublimating of Theodora by Bernhardt is, in the sphere of acting, what Shakspeare's creation of Iago is in poetry. Take the scene literally and it is base, but genius does not take things literally.

One may ask, could Bernhardt, in the moral sphere, express the positively noble with that supreme mastery with which she suggests the good by portraying the nakedness of evil? One has never seen her try. But the hand that drew Iago also created Hermione.

The scene, however, is over, and through the whole accumulation of violences—through the dissimulation and craft, the trepidation and fury, and the crowning bloodshed, the picture of the Virgin has looked down from the richly-decorated wall. A nice touch of French stage art, catching the eye to remind one how in the sixth century amidst all the licentiousness and carnage the Temple of St. Sophia was rising to dome the gentle religion of the Nazarine.

Yes, put the lilies in Theodora's hand and emblazon the cross on Justinian's robes. The contrast is artistic, but, after all, how feebly expressed. The dramatists of the sixteenth century would have wedded such ideas to words.

Is the play great, it may be asked? By no means. Tricky, and full of sensational devices where invention fails the author, it is essentially base in tone, and if not interpreted by an idealizing mind it would be unsupportably vulgar. Its chief sin is, not that it is untrue to history, but that it debases instead of improving upon history. The Theodora of Sardou is a Parisian griset decked out in gold and jewels. Bernhardt makes far more of her, but that is due to Bernhardt's genius, not Sardou's. It is consoling to reflect for the sake of the dignity of womanhood that the real Theodora, though once the vilest of her sex, was after the Emperor's edict of "Glorious Repentance" unblemished in her conduct through a reign of a quarter of a century. The mean amour on which Sardou's play turns may suit the taste of the Paris of today, but it will excite the disgust of English-speaking people; and the work itself will live and die with the actress who gives to it its one unquestioned value.

The pageantry in the amphitheatre scene was elaborate and sumptuously Oriental in character. Incessant flattery of the eye is necessary in the play in order to veil its poverty of inherent tragic power. It is a melodrama because it deals with incident more than it does with soul, and it substitutes the sensational for the sublime.

The dénouement was portentous, the actress giving the crowning and what to the Gallic mind is supposed to be the redeeming touch of sacrifice with that subtlety of sympathy which transfigures the author's conception of the heroine.

The acting of the company was very acceptable. French actors differ from ours in this, that they do not pretend to high ability when they do not possess it, and so never make themselves offensive. M. Philippe-Garnier, who was the hero, was deservedly applauded, and M. Decori was a good Justinian.

The Columbia was fairly well filled.

The Apollo Club.

The inmost nature of Franz Joseph Haydn stands revealed in his "Creation," wherein it may be read as from an open book. "Never was I so pious as when comprising the 'Creation,'" he says; "I knelt down every day and prayed God to strengthen me for my work." The "Creation" is known and loved wherever oratorio is esteemed, and its name is a household word among musical people. Nearly thirty years ago it was heard for the first time in Chicago. It has been given at intervals since, and has now for the third time been sung by the Apollo Club. Portions were also given at the May Festival in 1884. The performance of last evening was both strong and weak—in certain features. The soprano solos were intrusted to Miss Amy Sherwin. Her voice is not particularly powerful in either the medium or lower register, while the upper tones show a tendency towards shrillness. False intonation was also noticeable at times, the tones never deviating any great distance from the proper pitch, but enough to seriously mar their effect. We have sopranos in Chicago who could have done better. Mr. Abercrombie was the tenor. His intonation was generally good and the softer passages were sung with taste and refinement. However, his voice is not large enough to produce the best results, and he was sometimes decidedly lacking in animation; for example, in declamation of the recitative, "He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." The trio, "On thee each living soul awaits," began badly, but became better as it proceeded. The same is true of the trio and chorus "The Lord is great." Mr. D. M. Babcock gave the bass solos with fine discrimination and a broad, noble tone, phrasing artistically, and doing better work in all respects than when he was heard here last, in the "Messiah." His voice seemed much fresher, which leads to the conclusion that at that time he was suffering from the effects of his operatic work. He is certainly one of the most satisfactory oratorio singers in the country when at his best. The club sang much better than at the last concert, and proved of what it is capable with sufficient rehearsal, which it did not have with the "Golden Legend" on account of the shortness of the time in which it was prepared and from various other circumstances. Mr. Eddy did excellent service at the organ—which would probably have been more freely used had it been in tune with the instruments. The orchestra under Mr. Tomlins played as well as it is likely to until a permanent organization is effected and it is rehearsed with regularity.

The Conservatory Performance.

A large audience filled McVicker's at the second performance of the Conservatory company. "An Old Master" was the first sketch given, and it was rather cleverly done, though it was surpassed in interest by the other two numbers on the program, which were bright and sparkling. Gilbert's fairy tale, "Creatures of Impulse," was received with much favor, the dancing and fencing being particularly good. "The Cape Mail," which was the last number, was rendered with an appreciation of pathos which was gratifying. The principal parts in this entertaining bit were take by Miss Pauline Kelly, Miss Alvord, Miss Olivia Barton, Mr. Charles Frazer, and Mr. A. A. Augustus.

The Gas Men Meet.

The capitalists interested in the consolidation of the local gas companies met yesterday in the office of Mr. C. R. Cummings and considered the program outlined at a previous conference, and which was fully explained in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. They practically agreed to follow this plan, and the formation of the Gas Trust will be pushed from now on and the details arranged as fast as possible.

FIGHTING TORY TYRANNY.

THE COERCION BILL UP AGAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Liberal Efforts in Behalf of the Home-Rulers—Balfour on Crime in Ireland—Gladstone's Questions—The Alleged Parnell Letter—Hartington's Stand—The Franco-German War-Cloud—Belgium's Customs Policy—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

LONDON, April 26.—When the motion was made in the House of Commons this evening to go into committee on the Coercion bill Robert Theshie Reid, Liberal member for Dumfries, moved that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament.

The Rt.-Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal member for Central Bradford, seconded Mr. Reid's motion.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that the Government must oppose any amendment. The bill was meant to put down crime that no country in Europe would tolerate, and the Government would not tolerate it twenty-four hours after the passage of the measure.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether Mr. Balfour would furnish a memorandum showing upon what principle the police classified crime in Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said he would furnish a memorandum giving the desired information.

Viscount Wolmer in the course of a Unionist speech referred to the charges against Mr. Parnell and asked why a libel action had not been opened against the *Times*. He said that Parnell, unless the charges were proved to be true, could not only get enormous damages from his calumniators but at the same time could aim a deadly blow at the Unionist cause. If an action was not commenced the people could not be blamed for drawing the worst conclusions against Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Hartington deprecated the spirit that had been imparted to the debate. He had thought that the word of a man who had never yet been proved guilty of falsehood would have been taken anywhere. If it suited the Conservatives to repeat their offensive insinuations and continue the same offensive methods, then their opponents could hardly be held answerable for their temper in meeting the charges. [Parnellite cheers.] Similar insults and calumnies had been met in former times in a very different manner from that adopted nowadays. [Cheers.] Mr. Hartington then proceeded to criticise the bill.

The debate tonight was languid. The speakers repeated old arguments, and the House was inactive. An interesting incident occurred, however, resulting from a question by James L. Carew, Nationalist member for North Kildare, who asked what W. H. Smith meant by associating the National League with the "cowardly assasins who were tyrannizing over the peaceful peasants." Mr. Smith stated that the phrase occurred in a letter written by his secretary. He himself had not seen it, but accepted the responsibility for the language used. The question was then asked: "What did Mr. Smith mean by coupling the Gladstonians with avowed enemies of England?" Mr. Smith again admitted this phrase had been used by his secretary in a letter which he himself had not seen. He declined to be explicit as to the meaning of the expression, but referred his questioners to the columns of *United Ireland*. Mr. Smith's remarks gave rise to considerable excitement and disorder, and a serious row was imminent. The Speaker interfered and succeeded in restoring peace. The Liberals are dissatisfied, however, and will insist upon formal explanation by Mr. Smith.

The Government has decided to apply clôture Thursday if the opposition persists in prolonging the debate.

Mundella and Dillon criticised the Crimes and Land bills. Dillon said the Irish people were crowding emigrant ships as fast as they could be borne away. If, instead of giving substantial relief, the Government persisted in offering the detestable and contemptible mockery found in the Land bill some people, in despair, would seek refuge in America, while others, courageous enough to remain at home, would seek refuge in some sort of combination—if not openly, then secretly. Of the 208 amendments to the Crimes bill already noticed, the Parnellites contributed eighty-eight, the Gladstonians sixty-nine, the Conservatives thirty-eight, and the Unionists eight. None had yet been made in the names of either the Gladstonian or Parnellite leaders. Probably 100 more would be added before Thursday.

The Unionists have still to meet to arrange their course of action in the committee stage. Lord Hartington will consult Lord Salisbury in regard to the views of the Unionists. The Ulster Unionists are dissatisfied with the distribution of benefits proposed by the Land bill, which they regard as unfair, and are agitating for a revision of the bill in that respect.

Gladstone met the labor members of Parliament at a private dinner this evening. Referring to the relations between the Liberals and the Parnellites, he said he had received only one letter from Parnell in his life.

Earl Spencer, speaking at an anti-coercion demonstration in South London tonight, reiterated his disbelief that there was any connection between the Parnellites and the outrages in Ireland. If the Unionists believed the Parnellites were ruffians, why did they offer to intrust them with any local government whatever? He advised that an endeavor be made to reunite the Liberals. Ireland could only be reconciled to Great Britain by the same treatment that Canada and Australia received, and that American colonies had been denied.

A letter was read from Gladstone, in which he said: "The peace of Ireland and the honor of England alike are involved in the defeat of the unexampled Coercion bill."

Canada's Parliament with Ireland.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—The debate on the Coercion bill was resumed in the Canadian Parliament today. Sir Richard Cartwright, ex-Finance Minister, spoke strongly in favor of the protest on the ground that in 1867, when Canada made her claim for compensation for Fenian outrages, she was told by Great Britain that nothing could be done on account of the large antagonistic Irish element in the United States. It was therefore to Canada's interest that this unfriendly element should be conciliated.

Mr. McCarthy's amendment in favor of non-interference was negatived by a vote of 133 to 49. Mr. Davin moved another amendment, expressing regret that it became necessary to pass the Coercion bill, and reaffirming the position taken by the House in 1882 and 1886.

Sir John Macdonald objected to Mr. Curran's resolutions on the ground that they could do no good as the Coercion bill was bound to pass. The amendment of Mr. Davin was negatived by a vote of 59 to 128.

Mr. Curran's anti-coercion resolutions were carried at 1 o'clock this morning by a vote of 135 to 47.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WARCLOUD.

Official Communications—A Cabinet Council in Paris.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says that M. Herbette yesterday presented to Count Herbert Bismarck a complete statement of the French side of the Schnaebels case. Count Herbert stated that the German Foreign Office had not yet received all the documents on the German side of the case. The dispatch also says that it is reported that Herr von Puttkamp, Minister of Justice for Alsace-Lorraine, has been instructed to make an entirely fresh investigation of the affair.

A Cabinet council was held today to consider the Schnaebels affair. M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a long dispatch from M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had had with Count Herbert Bismarck, the German Foreign Minister, in relation to the arrest of M. Schnaebels. In view of this interview the Cabinet telegraphed fresh orders to M. Herbette.

Peaceful Assurances.

LONDON, April 26.—The Foreign Office has received advices from the British Embassy in Berlin saying that the German Government gives assurance that the Schnaebels incident is not likely to lead to a prolonged difficulty.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Italy and the Pope.

ROME, April 26.—It is stated that a reconciliation between the Vatican and Querinal is imminent. The basis of the agreement is said to be as follows: Catholics will be admitted to elections, a guarantee will be given that the laws will be more effectually carried out, and the Pope will be officially invited to resume the former splendid ceremonies at St. Peter's, and reside sometimes at Gandolfo. In short, Italy will claim the privilege of protecting the Holy See, and the Pope will support Italy's foreign and colonial policy. Many Cardinals, it is said, will oppose the scheme on the ground that Italy wants the Pope, who is able to do without Italy.

What Gladstone Said.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Gladstone was incorrectly reported to have said in his speech against Mr. Goschen's budget last evening that he believed the country was adding £100,000,000 per annum to her wealth. What he said was that he believed the country was becoming richer than ever—that she added £100,000,000 to her wealth in recent years.

As an Alternative.

LONDON, April 26.—The Government proposes an alternative to the bankruptcy clauses of the Land bill giving County Judges power in cases of necessity to make arrangements between tenants and creditors without recourse to bankruptcy.

The Papal Secretary of State.

ROME, April 26.—It has finally been arranged that Mgr. Rampolla shall become Papal Secretary of State.

OBITUARY.

Burial of Alexander Mitchell's Remains.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—The body of Alexander Mitchell was buried today. At an early hour large crowds gathered at St. James' Church. Shortly after 9 o'clock the coffin was taken from the Grand avenue house and escorted to St. James by Charles Dingwall, Henry Fletcher, Christ Tredup, Joseph Pollard, William Schmidt, and W. H. Hill. The only floral tribute displayed was a few palms and azaleas. From the moment the doors were opened for visitors until they were closed at 1:30 there was a steady flow of people through the church. The body was dressed in black, with a plain shirt-bosom and small gold stud, and in the lapel of the coat was a carnation. The face appeared much the same as when last seen in life.

At 2 o'clock members of the dead man's family were met at the church door by the Rev. Dr. Keene and the Rev. E. G. Richardson and escorted to the seats assigned them. The family, relatives, and servants sat in four pews on each side of the centre aisle at the head; the Old Settlers' and Pioneer Clubs, six pews on the left; the St. Andrew's Society, eight pews on the right, immediately behind the family; the Governor, State officers, and Supreme Court Judges, pews behind the St. Andrew's Society; Judges Gresham, Drummond, Dyer, and the Federal officers behind the old settlers; the State Historical Society and Madison delegation behind the State officers; the directors of the St. Paul Road, with railway officials and business-men from the East, in the pews in the rear of the Federal officers, on the left. The Merchants' Association and a party of the Chamber of Commerce had pews on the right behind the State officers; the directors of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, officers and clerks of the St. Paul Road and of Mitchell's Bank, pews on the left; the city officials and School Board on the right. The honorary pall-bearers had the first pew next to the chancel. They were Charles H. Larkin, John Plankinton, E. H. Brodhead, H. L. Palmer, Gen. H. C. Hobart, Alfred James, T. L. Baker, C. T. Bradley, B. K. Miller, Daniel Wells Jr., Roswell Miller, Judge C. A. Hamilton.

Outside the church, while the brief Episcopal service was in progress within, an immense assemblage of people gathered, packing the sidewalks and avenue for blocks. The attendance from outside the city, which included the most prominent people of Wisconsin and many from other States of the country, was large. A special train of seven cars arrived from Chicago at 12:15.

The procession which followed the remains to Forest Home Cemetery was large, the order of march being as described in this morning's TRIBUNE. When the procession arrived at the north gate of the Soldiers' Home a delegation of veterans received it and formed an escort through the grounds. The procession then proceeded to Forest Home by National avenue, Eleventh avenue, and Muskego avenue. At the cemetery a number of persons were waiting to witness the last ceremony. At the grave the services were brief. They were conducted entirely by Dr. Keene, and consisted of the committal and a prayer from the ritual.

The special train that took the invited Chicago guests to Milwaukee left the Union Depot at 9:30 and consisted of a baggage-car, three day-coaches, two parlor-cars, and the President's private car. The latter was occupied by directors of the road and officers of other roads. Amongst them were P. D. Armour, Alexander and Peter Geddes, Robert Warren, E. A. Jewett, William Kirkwood, George M. Gray, William Munro, and C. B. Farwell. Amongst those scattered through the other cars were: Leonard Swett, Col. H. W. Jackson, John Cameron, James D. Sturges, National-Bank Examiner; W. F. Dummer, S. M. Booth, T. Hainsworth, W. S. Boyd, W. C. D. Grannis, President Union National Bank; Mrs. Nora and Effie Head, William A. Hammond, National Bank of Illinois; ex-Gov. Bross, Mrs. J. M. Getman and sister, Mrs. Mitchell, James A. Reed of Cedar Rapids, W. K. Ackerman, E. R. Wordsworth, Marshall Field, George P. Sexton and wife, Thomas B. Robb, President Chicago & Great Southern, and wife; Paul Mondeau, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road; C. E. Browne and family, Glencoe; J. James, W. S. Morse, Sylvester Lind, Lake Forest; L. D. Chapin and Miss Huggins, Hyde Park; Mrs. M. L. Knight, Mrs. W. M. Dietrich, John Moffat, John Meagher, J. C. Clarke of the Illinois Central; Ex-Senator Doolittle, Racine; E. C. Hibbard and G. W. Bacon, Board of Trade; R. W. Bates, John C. Cochrane, P. M. Almini, Joel Henry Wells, T. W. Wadsworth, Chicago & Evanston Road; G. D. Chandler, T. E. Chandler, and P. E. Wilson of the St. Paul; Leslie Carter, W. H. Harper, A. G. Sargent, H. A. Christy, C. L. Rising, and F. W. Jones of the St. Paul; W. A. Hammond of the Illinois National Bank; J. Z. West and wife and C. J. Kershaw, Board of Trade; William Armstrong, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; John Crerar, Chicago & Alton; John B. Drake, Stephen Gale, John W. Doane, John N. Jewett, A. H. Burley, and Jesse Spalding.

Mrs. O. M. Butler.

Many will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Reform C. Butler, wife of O. M. Butler, Esq., well known as one of the elder citizens of Chicago. Mrs. Butler died at half-past 9 yesterday morning, April 26, at her home, No. 106 Prospect place. Three of her children, Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth and Mrs. W. R. Linn of this city and Mr. Chester M. Butler of Little Rock, Ark., were with her when she died, three others preceding her in death. Mrs. Butler was born at Natural Bridge, N. Y., sixty-two years ago. She was married Nov. 4, 1847. Till 1870 she lived at St. Charles, Ill., where her husband was a manufacturer of paper. Here her children were born, and here three of them died. Here she united with the Congregational church, then under the care of Dr. G. S. F. Savage. On moving to Chicago, seventeen years ago, her membership and that of her family was transferred to the Union Park Congregational Church. Her piety was of a quiet, unobtrusive type, which delighted in helping the needy and comforting the sorrow-stricken. Not only will she be missed in that inner circle where she found the real joys of her life, but by those also for whose material welfare she has long carefully provided, and to whom her gifts have always gone with comforting words. Grateful memories of her will be cherished. In her sick days she was as considerate of the feelings and necessities of those who ministered to her as if she had been well, thus, in apparent forgetfulness of herself, exhibiting to the very last her characteristic thoughtfulness of others. Not a word of complaint did she utter during her whole illness.

FEWER CALLERS YESTERDAY.

Appointments Made Relieve the Mayor from Some of the Pressure upon Him.

Mayor Roche gave less of his time yesterday to the politicians than any day since he has been in office. The appointments of the night before relieved the anxieties of a great many, and it was evident from the diminished crowd in the general office that interest was on the wane. The chief topic for discussion was Mr. Roche's failure to appoint a City Collector, and on this score an interesting little story has leaked out. It is to the effect that the name of John F. Finerty was on the list to be sent the Council for confirmation Monday night, but that the pressure in the interests of Mr. Onahan was so great that a halt in the proceeding was called. It is known positively that the place was offered Mr. Finerty, and that he expressed his willingness to accept, and, in fact, fully expected to take charge of the office yesterday. The Mayor is between two fires. There were very few callers during the day, and, astonishing as it may seem, only one delegating bent on a political mission asked for admission to the private office. This delegation consisted of Tom Sennott, Charles Catlin, Col. Sexton, and John J. Healy, and it was in the interests of Joe Dixon for the head of the Detective Bureau. The Mayor informed them that he had had no chance to look into the needs of that department, but that he would give it his attention at the earliest possible moment, and when he got round to it Mr. Dixon's qualifications for the place would be looked into. The delegation also urged Peter Mahr for Oil Inspector. Among the individual callers were Mr. Avery, a City Councilman of Providence, R. I., Edson J. Harkness, who now wants the office of Special Assessment Attorney, E. G. Keith, Chris Mamer, Justices Lyon and Woodman, Ald. Dixon, Dr. A. J. Coey, the new City Physician, Charles Kern, and O. H. Horton. The latter was asked if he intended to accept the office of Corporation Counsel. He replied yes, and said he would qualify this morning, but that he did not care for any position but a Judgeship.

The number of applications now on file with Secretary English foot up 3,300, with more to come.

The appointment of George B. Swift as Commissioner of the Board of Public Works was a surprise to nearly everybody. He did not know that he was regarded favorably until Saturday night, when he first learned that Mr. Roche was desirous of appointing him. It seems that the Mayor sent for him Saturday evening and told him he had had him in mind ever since the election, and that he would like to have him accept the place. Mr. Swift demurred on the ground that he was not an engineer. "I do not want an engineer," said the Mayor, "but a business-man. I'm an engineer myself, and expect, in conjunction with Mr. Artingstall, to give the engineering department my personal attention." Mr. Swift begged for time to think the matter over, and Monday morning finally announced his willingness to accept. His bond was prepared Monday afternoon, John R. Walsh and John M. Smyth becoming his sureties. Mr. Swift is not prepared to make any appointments just yet, but he will undoubtedly, with the consent of the Mayor, retain Mr. D. S. Mead as Secretary of the board. He took the oath of office yesterday morning at 9, and was busily at work. Mr. Swift's former position as Assistant County Treasurer was filled by the appointment of Charles H. Ham, ex-United States Appraiser.

Dr. A. J. Coey, the new City Physician, is 30 years old, is a graduate of the Chicago Medical College of the class of 1880, and has been in constant and successful practice ever since. He has had much experience in the County Hospital and elsewhere and is considered specially fitted for his responsible duties. He is the son of ex-Ald Coey, who was in other years an efficient and honest member of the Council.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

A Fair Day for Illinois—Light Rains Elsewhere.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, fair weather in the southern portion, fair weather, followed by local showers in the northern portion, southerly winds, warmer.

For Illinois, fair weather in the southern portion, local showers in the northern portion, variable winds, generally southerly, slightly warmer.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light local showers, warmer, variable winds, generally southerly.

For Iowa, fair weather, followed by light local showers, winds generally from south to west, warmer in the Eastern portion, stationary temperature in the Western portion.

For Minnesota, light local rains, warmer, variable winds, generally from south to west.

For Eastern Dakota, local rains, southwesterly winds, becoming variable, warmer, followed by colder weather.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York					
Washington					
New Orleans, La.					
Cincinnati, O.					
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.66	55	S. W.	Clear	.03
Oswego, N. Y.	29.87	40	W.	Fair	*
Rochester, N. Y.	29.91	39	N. W.	Cloudy	*
Erie, Pa.	29.93	40	W.	Cloudy	.03
Cleveland, O.	29.92	42	N. E.	Clear	.02
Sandusky, O.	29.94	40	N. W.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	29.94	45	W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	45	N. W.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	29.88	32	S.	Clear	
Escanaba, Mich.	29.84	36	S.	Cloudy	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.87	41	S.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.86	32		Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	33	W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.92	35	N. E.	Fair	
Chicago, Ill.	29.86	44	E.	Cloudy	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.87	44	S. W.	Cloudy	.02
Duluth, Minn.	29.77	44	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.81	42	S.	Fair	.03
La Crosse, Wis.	29.91	39	S. W.	Clear	.06
Davenport, Ia.	29.87	48	N. W.	Clear	.02
Des Moines, Ia.	29.82	49	S. W.	Clear	.06
Keokuk, Ia.	29.90	50		Clear	.06
Cairo, Ill.	29.93	54	S. E.	Fair	.04
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	53	S.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.89	59	S. W.	Clear	*
Lamar, Mo.	29.62	65	N. W.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.91	59	W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.89	55		Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.81	47	S. E.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	29.80	53	S.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.78	39	S.	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.80	34	S. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.72	47	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.57	54	S. W.	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	29.75	51	W.	Cloudy	
Deadwood, Dak.	29.84	41	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.85	48	W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.83	50	N. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.80	60	S.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.74	61		Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.82	59	N. E.	Clear	
Fort Garry	29.76	35	N. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.66	33	E.	Fair	
Medicine Hat	29.39	58		Clear	

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamships Arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Arrived, the British Prince, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived, the Elbe, from Bremen, and Circassia, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, April 26.—Arrived, the Devonia, from New York for Glasgow.

The Crocker-Alexander Nuptials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—The marriage of Charles B. Alexander of New York and Harriet Crocker, daughter of Charles Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, was celebrated at noon today in Grace Church, the Rev. E. R. Spalding officiating. The church was crowded with the most fashionable people of San Francisco. The bridal party entered the church to the wedding march from "Lohengrin." After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple proceeded to the house of the bride's father, where a wedding breakfast was given, at which only the members and relatives of the families of the contracting parties were present. The floral decorations in the church were very handsome.

Today, Wednesday, Our Opening Day.

Today, Wednesday, Our Opening Day.

COME AND SEE THE HANDSOMEST CLOTHING HOUSE EVER OPENED IN CHICAGO. STORE WILL BE ELEGANTLY AND TASTILY DECORATED WITH FLOWERS. * * OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBERS,

236, 238 AND 240 STATE-ST.

☞ Our First Great Bargain will be Young Men's Spring Overcoats, lined throughout with fine silk, at $15.00, sold all over at $20 and $25.

SKIN TORTURES

That Defy all Other Remedies Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
BROAD BROOK, Conn.

SCALP, FACE, EARS, AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears, and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE.
120 East Fourth-st., New York.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

CUTICURA stands at the head of its class, especially is this the case with the CUTICURA SOAP. Have had an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of Itch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES proved satisfactory.

W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist.
UNIONTOWN, Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip and Kidney Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Cannot fail. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Catarrh to Consumption.

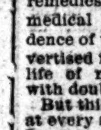
Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartillage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing, and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



KIDNEY PAINS

And that weary, lifeless, all-gone, sensation ever present with those of inflamed kidneys, weak back and loins, aching hips and sides, overworked or worn out by disease, debility, or dissipation, are relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug Co., Boston.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of City-Hall Trustees of Cincinnati invite competition in designs for a new city-hall: all designs to be submitted on or before June 1st, 1887. A plat of the ground to be occupied and all other necessary information will be furnished to architects desiring to compete upon application to the board.

ROBERT ALLISON, President.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned, Mathias Bauer and Damian Muller, carrying on a blacksmith business in the stone-yard of Boldenwick & Heldenmire, on Congress-st., near Fifth-av., was on the 20th day of April, 1887, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by said Damian Muller. Said Mathias Bauer is to discharge all debts against said firm.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1887.

$19 Buys Our Model Harness, Worth $30,

At retail. Best Harness on earth for the money. Sent to anybody to astonish, and to be returned if not wanted. CHICAGO HARNESS CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, 275 Wabash-av.

Yeomans {SOFA BED} Lounge. Pat'd. Woven wire back & seat. Upholst'd elegantly. Ask your dealer. E. Yeoman 248 Wabash.

PARIS DRESSES and MANTLES.

Madame Josephine Gilles et Cie,
17 Avenue de L'Opera, Paris.
Many years with MAISON LAUR.
English Well Spoken.

Athlophoros

Cures

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
and Nervous
or Sick
Headache.

In connection with Athlophoros Pills, it never has failed.

You may be cured if you will. Your druggist sells both.

Testimonials of those who have been cured will be sent free on application to the Athlophoros Company, 112 Wall Street, New York.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

JOHN M. VAN OSDELL & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New Exchange Building, 134 Van Buren-st.,
A few doors west of Clark-st., east rooms, on fourth floor; entrance on Van Buren or Pacific-av. Take Elevator.

Timely Notice.

This sale and these prices are for Today.

The Best Sell Off First.

Take the Hint.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

New Lot Just Received

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE
STRICTLY PURE WOOL
WALKING JACKETS,
IN
Checks, Plaids, & Stripes,
With Satin-Lined Hoods, Tassels, etc.,

At $3.75! THE PRICE FOR TODAY.

The material used in these Jackets sells for Three Dollars per yard.

Compare Them With Other Stores. The Difference Is Astonishing

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

An Opportunity of Great Merit.

WE WILL OFFER IN OUR
SILK DEPARTMENT, TODAY,
5,000 Yards
COL'D FANCY SILKS & VELVETS
IN
3, 6, 9, 12, 15 AND 18 YARD LENGTHS.

Were $1.50 to $3.00,
AT
50c PER YARD.

For Good Purposes.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case: "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound, and in two months was fully restored. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maternity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS THE COMPOUND.
$1 PER BOTTLE.

FURS

Received on Storage and Insured from Moths or Loss. Send Postal and Furs will be called for. J. S. BARNES & CO., Furriers, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

We beg to thank our numerous friends for the interest lately taken in reporting imitations of the celebrated brand of

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

This information has been of great assistance to us in detecting and stopping frauds, and we will use all lawful means to protect the public from these deceptions.

Every Genuine Package and Cigarette bears the fac-simile signature of

Kinney Bros.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY,
Successor to Kinney Bros.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Bernhardt may be charming, but so will the entertainment for the Presbyterian Hospital be. Kill two birds with one stone and give your money for charity.

More mail is daily received by the eight imprisoned Anarchists than by the 200 other jail prisoners together. There are great quantities of newspapers from all parts of the United States sent there, and letters from the world over.

The Military Committee of the Citizens' Association met Monday and adopted resolutions recognizing the necessity of providing in the near future other quarters for the First Regiment, I. N. G., than those now occupied by it.

It was decided in the conference of the Mayor, Solicitor Wade of the Wisconsin Central, and City-Engineer Artingstall that the construction of the Polk street viaduct shall be deferred until the completion of the Twelfth street viaduct.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 42°; 9 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 45°; 11 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 43°; 1 p. m., 43°; 3 p. m., 44°; 6 p. m., 44°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.38.

Mr. George R. Preston of New Orleans, now in this city, was referred to in these columns yesterday as connected with the Galveston end of the wheat deal. Mr. Preston is authority for the statement that the information is not correct.

The tea and coffee importers and brokers, manufacturers' agents, and general merchandise brokers have agreed to close their respective offices at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturdays from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1887. They further pledge themselves to make no sales Saturdays after the time named for closing.

Attorney Joseph B. David made argument before Judge Tuley yesterday on the legality of sending county prisoners to the bridewell since the expiration in 1879 of the contract for that purpose between the city and county. Judge Tuley took the matter under advisement and before rendering a decision will consult with Judge Shepard.

The second annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Boston and Cambridge, Mass., from May 21 to 25, inclusive. The meetings will, for the most part, be held in the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; but one session will be held at Harvard University in Cambridge. All those who expect to be present are requested to notify the Secretary of their intention at as early a date as practicable.

As Mrs. Minnie Gerbinger got on a West Indiana street car at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets Monday evening Charles Anderson and an accomplice shoved her in such a way that Anderson lifted her pocketbook. The conductor of the car saw the theft and made a pass at Anderson, but missed him. Anderson ran up Canal street to Rietz's lumber-yard and hid the pocketbook under one of the piles. Officer McMahon chased him out and called out, "Stop thief! Catch him!" About 200 people coming home from work joined in the man-hunt, and after dodging for about five blocks the thief was caught. The case will be heard by Justice Russell tomorrow.

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Union held its annual meeting at the Second Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, about twenty-one church societies being represented. Most of the time was consumed in receiving reports from the local mission bodies. The home mission contributions the last year of the churches comprising the union amounted to $2,057. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. R. R. Donnelley; Vice-President, Mrs. Abbey; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Davis; Treasurer, Miss Kitty Taylor; Program Committee, Mrs. W. B. Mason, Mrs. Heath, and Mrs. Ingraham. The next meeting of the society will be in June with the Second Church.

A Suicide.

John Healey, a lawyer who lived at No. 616 North Robey street, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home. He was addicted to the use of intoxicants and is said to have been on a protracted spree. He went to bed the preceding night in a very despondent mood, and in the morning it was found that he had taken his own life by swallowing an overdose of chloral. He leaves a wife, whom he but recently married. He had been doing quite a lucrative business and was not at all in straitened circumstances.

Married a Chinaman.

A tall, thin young man, with a self-confident air, accompanied by a girl still in her teens, whose naturally rosy cheeks were painted a deeper tint by undue excitement, filed into the presence of Marriage-License Clerk Seeger yesterday and took their positions in the long line of expectant bridegrooms. The girl was Lillie Martin of No. 576 North Halsted street. The attorney informed the clerk that Miss Martin wanted a license to wed Quong Yick.

"And who is Quong Yick?" asked Mr. Seeger.

"Quong is a gentleman from China," said the girl calmly.

Miss Martin said she was 18 years of age and Quong was 22 and ran a laundry at No. 606 Wells street. She said that the Rev. Walker, who has figured in several similar weddings during the last year, would perform the ceremony.

The ceremony was performed shortly after the noon hour, and by 3 o'clock the license was returned properly certified to.

The Armory Justices.

Justice Meech, who has for the last two years been the presiding magistrate at the Armory Police Court, will this morning relinquish his seat in favor of the new appointees, David J. Lyon and D. Harry Hammer. The latter notified Justice Meech yesterday that his time was up. Justice Lyon stated last night that he would be at the armory this morning to take his seat, and there is a prospect of an interesting squabble before it is determined who shall preside. In appointing two South Side Police Justices the Mayor intended that one should dispense justice in the court-room and the other attend to the change-of-venue cases, which will be tried in a rear room, at present vacant. The present difficulty seems attributable to the fact that the Mayor failed to specify the duties of each. Each Justice insists that he will not play second fiddle to the other, and the Mayor's preference may be necessary to adjust the difficulty. The Mayor is said to have intended that the two appointees alternate in the main court-room every month, and it is probable that an adjustment on this basis will prove an easy solution of the problem.

A Town Board's Last Meeting.

The last meeting of the expiring North Town Board occurred yesterday afternoon. The sole business remaining was the report of the Auditing Committee, composed of Justices Kistler, Barker, and Arnd. The report in substance was that the Supervisor, Mr. Griebenow, had received $32,620, of which he had paid out $29,995, and there remained $2,660 on hand. The expenses of Assessor S. P. Chase had been $9,942.50 in contrast with the preceding year of $11,980. They said that Collector Tempel's expenses had been $12,015; the year previous, $16,750. He had collected $420,216, besides $26,009 of the Lincoln Park Board taxes. The previous year only $403,228 had been collected. There was yet due the town by the Collector $9,827. The retiring Justices said complimentary things of each other, and after adjournment lingered to talk over the records each had made.

A Grip-Car Accident.

Mr. D. G. Hamilton, a real-estate dealer, residing at No. 2946 Indiana avenue, was seriously injured yesterday. He was being driven across the Cottage Grove avenue car-tracks at Thirty-seventh street when his carriage was struck by a passing grip and completely demolished. Mr. Hamilton was thrown to the ground, being rendered insensible from the shock. He was removed to the office of Dr. F. R. Wright, No. 3701 Cottage Grove avenue. His head was so swollen that the doctor was unable to decide whether or not his skull was fractured. He was removed to his home and last evening the doctor reported that he had rallied in some measure from the shock. His skull was probably fractured and owing to his age and feeble health his injuries might prove fatal. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company and was on his way to a meeting of that body when the accident occurred. Those who witnessed the accident state that it was due to the carelessness of Mr. Hamilton's driver.

A Dog-Chase.

As Officer Joseph Gilso was coming down-town on the Milwaukee avenue street-car yesterday morning about 6:30 o'clock he noticed a crowd of people near the corner of Canal street apparently greatly excited, and an instant afterward saw a big black and white Newfoundland dog forging along the avenue, occasionally snapping at the passers-by without slackening its pace or seeming to care whether it bit any one or not. The officer jumped from the car and started in pursuit of the canine, but could not shoot at it with safety, as the streets were crowded with people going to their work. The dog tore one young woman's dress and bit a young man on the leg, tearing his trousers, but fortunately making no scratch. The officer chased the dog up to the corner of Division and Noble streets, when a milkman named Fred Muhlson hit it on the side of the head with a club. It reeled a little, but staggered on, and the officer got up close enough to fire at close range. The animal gave a convulsive shudder and fell dead. Although so many people were out at the time, no reports of any one having been bitten by the dog have been received by the police.

Disappointed Saloonkeepers.

The German saloonkeepers are giving utterance to guttural lamentations over the backward condition of the spring. They have made large contracts for bock beer, have had their "bock" regilded, horns and all, the season is fast flitting, and the "Tom and Jerry" sign has been relettered "Maitrank," and cannot be utilized during the present frosty spell. There are two beverages of German origin which distinctively herald the advent of the spring. The first is the omnipresent "bock beer," the other, not seen so frequently, is "Maitrank" (May drink). Bock beer differs from the ordinary kind only that it has more body and substance. It has been brewed for spring use in Germany from time immemorial, and in German university towns its advent is made the occasion of a saturnalia. Maitrank is a more complex and insidious affair. It is mild and innocent in appearance, glides down the throat as down a toboggan slide, but is rather uproarious after it reaches its destination. It is composed of white Rhine wine, an aromatic, stimulating herb—in Germany termed "waldmeister"—and sugar. It is made by pouring two gallons of wine on a large handful of the herb, letting the mixture stand for some hours, after which it is sweetened with a small amount of sugar and served in glasses, with a small piece of waldmeister and a cube of pineapple. The beverage seems so mild and inoffensive, its aroma is so encouraging and seductive that the victim makes himself a volcanic centre before he is aware of it. Maitrank is to be procured in due season at most of the saloons run by Germans, but few except the initiated are aware of the fact.

T. A. Butler's Mysterious Death.

At Officer Wessler's request the inquest on the body of T. A. Butler, who was drowned in the river near the Madison street bridge early in the morning of April 19, was postponed after hearing the testimony of Fred Feark, the bridge-tender, who fished the body out of the river, and Officer John Reardon, who heard cries for help a few minutes previous to the discovery of the body. Dr. George F. Post declared as the result of the autopsy that death had been caused by drowning, but reported severe contusions on the bridge of the nose and the left temple, blows which would stun a man effectually. Officer Reardon said he was standing near the Washington street tunnel about 3 o'clock in the morning, although he was not certain about the time, when he heard a man cry out twice. At the time he did not notice the cries, supposing them to be the shouts of men switching on the tracks west of the river. He walked down the docks to the Madison street bridge and learned that a man was in the river. Feark told how he had been called from the little house by the bridge by two men whose faces he did not know, and the three of them got the body out of the water. It was that of a young man perhaps 23 years of age, weighing about 170 pounds, with brown hair cut pompadour, gray eyes, and smooth face. He wore a black-and-white checked shirt, marked T. A. Butler, and black necktie tied in a double bow knot. He had on a brown corkscrew sack suit and buttoned shoes. Officer Wessler is making a hunt through the hotels for a clew to the drowned man's identity. It is supposed that he was attacked, stunned by a blow on the temple, robbed, and thrown into the river. The inquest will be resumed Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Arranging for the Sunday-School Convention.

A conference of pastors and Superintendents of Chicago and Cook County, preliminary to the International Sunday-School Convention to be held in Chicago June 1, 2, and 3, occurred at the Grand Pacific last night. About 200 were present. B. F. Jacobs, Chairman of the International Executive Committee, stated the object of the conference was to arouse world-wide enthusiasm in Sunday-school work and to make the lessons universal. Remarks were also offered by the Revs. Drs. Lorimer, Tracy, Hoyt, Morton, and Jenkins. The necessary committees were chosen. The convention will be held at Battery "D" Armory. The Illinois Sunday-School Convention will be held May 28 and 29 at Decatur, when the delegates to represent this State at the international convention, eighty-four in number, will be chosen. The following donations have been made for defraying the expenses: Union Park Congregational Church, $100; Immanuel Baptist, $100; Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, $100; First Presbyterian Church, $100; Oak Park Village, $100; Kenwood, $100; Englewood, $25. The Second and Western Avenue Churches have promised their share towards defraying expenses.

"Bobby" Caruthers and the Gamblers.

Robert L. Caruthers, the base-ball player, who has become famous as a pitcher for the St. Louis Browns, and has also achieved considerable notoriety from having expended considerable time and about $9,000 in an effort to become a "high roller" at faro, has begun legal proceedings for the recovery of money against several prominent local gamblers. In a petition filed in the Superior Court he alleges that he lost $9,000 in the gambling establishments at No. 98 Randolph street, kept by Curt Gunn and Cyrus R. Jaynes; No. 70 Adams street, kept by J. W. Crawford and Cyrus R. Jaynes; and No. 125 Clark street, kept by Jeff Hankins, John Condon, and Sam Dahl. The court issued capiases yesterday for the parties named, but only Crawford and Jaynes were taken into custody. Gunn is in Hot Springs, and the Sheriff granted a request that Hankins, Dahl, and Condon be not arrested until today. Gardner S. Chapin of the firm of Chapin & Gore gave bonds for the appearance of Crawford and Jaynes in court and they were released. The proprietors of No. 125 Clark street claim that the case against them is in the nature of blackmail, and that they will prove that Caruthers has won from them instead of they having won from him.

The Fire-Boats.

The fire-boat Geyser will leave its station at the Lake street bridge in a few days and take the place of the other fire-boat, the Alley, at Throop street in the lumber district. The old pumps on the Alley, which were transferred to that boat from the Alpha, which has gone out of service, will be removed and new machinery substituted, the City Council recently having made an appropriation for that purpose. The Alley is a smaller boat than the Geyser, and not capable of holding the big machinery of the latter, which places it in the front as the finest fire-boat in the world, but several improvements introduced in the pumps and machinery of the Geyser will be used in the Alley. A new house for the accommodation of the firemen of Company No. 37, detailed on the Geyser, is also to be built during the stay of the Geyser in the lumber district. The company now occupies very limited house quarters in the bridge-house at Lake street. The appropriation for the new house has already been determined upon by the Council, but considerable difficulty is being found in securing a location.

A Bogus Bomb.

An old fruit can with a half-burned fuse attached was found early in the evening last Monday on the front doorstep of Mr. De Witt C. Palmeter's handsome residence at No. 298 Park avenue, and was at first supposed to be dynamite. A member of the family found it there, and, calling Officer Kernan, it was carefully carried to the Madison Street Station, where various experiments soon convinced the police that the supposed explosive was only white lead, and the half-burned fuse a piece of gutta-percha tubing artistically blackened and charred at one end. The family regard the affair as merely a poor attempt at a practical joke by some unknown small boy in the neighborhood.

OBSTRUCTED SIDEWALKS.

A Move Toward Enforcing the Neglected Ordinances.

In Justice Meech's court yesterday several merchants on Clark street, between Madison and Washington, including Joseph Barstow and Alvord Bros., hatters, and Rose & Co., tailors, were summoned for infringing the ordinances regulating the uses of the sidewalks. The trouble started at No. 125 Clark street, where a tailor doing business up-stairs sent in a complaint against Rose & Co. for cumbering the sidewalk with two showcases. Mr. Newfield, manager of Rose & Co., on receipt of a summons for this offense pointed out to Capt. Hubbard the numerous showcases at the neighboring stores, many of which were much larger than his. This led to the issue of more summonses, and a number of the cases were heard yesterday. Joseph Barstow, who was represented by counsel, was fined $5 and costs, after refusing to take in his showcase. The remainder were discharged on payment of costs on the condition that they would not infringe against the ordinance in future. Mr. Barstow paid his fine, but his showcase is still on hand at the old stand, and he asserts he will not remove it until his neighbors summoned or unsummoned do likewise. Those who escaped without a fine are as dissatisfied as Mr. Barstow, and wish to know why they of all the thousands infringing the ordinance have alone been proceeded against.

The ordinances for the non-obstruction of sidewalks have virtually become a dead letter during the last few years. The showcases, lamps, barbers' poles, stationary and hanging signs are gradually becoming larger, more detrimental and dangerous. In certain portions of the city furniture dealers and others blockade the most crowded thoroughfares with a large portion of their stock in trade. In the central portion of the city showcases and obstructive nuisances of all kinds curtail the space provided for pedestrians, to the great inconvenience of the general public, while in the warehouse and mercantile district the ordinances for loading, unloading, and the storage of merchandise in the public thoroughfare are violated every moment during the day.

The following abstract from the city ordinances will demonstrate the rights of the public in this direction, and if they were enforced freely and without discrimination would prove perfectly effectual for the protection of the public:

"No clothing, goods, signs, boxes, or any other article shall be placed in front of any store, shop, etc., in this city, so as to occupy more than three feet next to the buildings on such sidewalk, and shall not be more than four feet high above the sidewalk, and, when suspended above the top of the sidewalk, shall be so hung that the lowest part of such articles shall be at least eight feet from the top of the sidewalk, and shall not swing more than three feet from the building or boundary line of the lot. Barbers' poles may be constructed six feet in hight, but shall be placed within three feet of the building or boundary line of the lot.

"Signs, securely fastened, may be suspended over the sidewalks not exceeding three feet, and at a hight above the sidewalk not less than nine feet.

"No lamp-post erected by a private firm, and ornamented with letters or signs for the use of such firm, shall be less in size than those erected by the city, and the lamps or illuminated signs thereon shall not be more than three feet wide.

"No street, alley, or sidewalk shall be used for the storage of goods or merchandise for a greater space than three feet next the building or boundary line of the lot."

The retail merchants generally admit the continual infraction of the ordinances for the protection of the sidewalks, and those seen would indorse a firm and thorough enforcement of them if made general throughout the city. One of those called upon voiced the feelings of the whole number when he said: "This thing is getting worse every day, and most of us have to become lawbreakers for self-protection. It works this way: A neighbor puts out an enormous showcase or sign and hides a portion of our show-window; we are then forced, in self-protection, to get something of the same size or larger. If the three by four foot ordinance was enforced but few showcases would be seen on the sidewalks, as that size case is not very noticeable. The enforcement of the ordinance would be no hardship—rather a decided advantage if it was made general. The police take no notice of infractions without a complaint. Then again when a complaint against some monstrous outdoor erection is made the parties who own it by some means obtain permission from the Council to infringe the ordinance, after which all complaint is useless. Something should be done. Either the ordinances should be abolished or they should be strictly enforced. The present go-as-you-please system has lasted altogether too long.

Capt. Hubbard, who prosecuted the cases yesterday, was seen. He stated that no action for the enforcement of these ordinances had been taken for a long while. "When a complaint is made," he said, "it generally leads to a number of summonses in that block, as one storekeeper complains of the other. A short time after the thing is adjudicated on out come the old showcases, or larger ones, and affairs go on as before. There are an immense number of lamps, barbers' poles, awnings, etc., in the central part of the city that would have to be removed if the ordinances were enforced. The ordinances could be enforced very easily by a general order and concerted action. This would be very desirable, especially during the summer when the streets are so crowded. The enforcement of the ordinances would be no hardship to the storekeepers, but rather a benefit and would add much to the comfort of the public and the fine appearance of the prominent business streets."

WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

Anomalous Condition of the Annexed Part of the Town of Jefferson.

One of the important matters that the Mayor had to consider yesterday was the annexation of the Town of Jefferson, or, more properly, that portion of it comprised within the boundaries of Sec. 36. He took the position that the annexation would not be complete until the Council had taken some legislative action in the premises. The question was brought home by reason of the application of certain of the residents of the annexed portion for permission to make connection with the city's water-mains on North avenue, and which was refused pending an examination of the whole subject. William H. Stanley, who was the Village Attorney, assumes the position that the annexation was complete as soon as the law was complied with. He said yesterday that the law prescribed a certain course to pursue, and that it had been fully complied with when the Council of Chicago and the Board of Trustees of Jefferson passed their respective ordinances, and which were ratified by the people of the city and of the village as well. He explained that there was no opposition to the measure, and according to his views there was nothing to be done but extend the city's jurisdiction to Jefferson directly after the Election Commissioners declared the result of the vote and the two ordinances, together with a map of the annexed portion, were filed with the County Recorder. He thought if Mayor Roche's opinion obtained that Sec. 36 would find itself in a peculiar and an anomalous position, explaining that it was already divorced from the Village of Jefferson but had not yet become a part of Chicago. Mr. Stanley also explained that the questions growing out of the bonded indebtedness of the place and the condition of the school fund had been adjusted long since. The indebtedness, he said, had been assumed by Chicago in consideration of the real estate, school buildings, town hall, and engine-house to be transferred, the aggregate value of which would greatly exceed the obligations assumed. County Clerk Wulff expressed the same sentiments as Mr. Stanley. He believed that Sec. 36 was already a part of Chicago and that the city's jurisdiction should be extended at once.

A visit to the Recorder's office disclosed the fact that the law had only been partially complied with, inasmuch as only the two ordinances had been filed. The plat showing the annexed portion was to have been filed during the day, but for some unexplained reason it was not. It will doubtless be attended to today. As the case stands at present the people of the annexed portion do not know whether they live in Chicago or not. They certainly owe no allegiance to the Village of Jefferson, and are practically without a government.

It is perhaps the first time in the history of municipalities that 15,000 people have been similarly placed, for under the circumstances no laws can be enforced, as there are no officials to enforce them. The muddle will probably be straightened out in the course of a few days, and in the meantime the people of Jefferson, or rather that portion of Jefferson which was supposed to be annexed, can drink beer instead of water, as they had to do for several weeks last summer. It might be said that Corporation Counsel Haynes and Ald. Kerr also think the annexation complete, and that nothing more is to be done. With reference to the licenses which are due the 1st of May, it is said they are like assessable property and simply follow the law. Mr. Roche's idea is that a formal communication should be sent the Council by the Trustees of Jefferson, and that the Council should then declare the annexation complete.

DISAGREEING TURNERS.

The Majority Do Not Believe in Anarchism and Bomb-Throwing.

The selection of the vorort from the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde—the largest of the conservative Turner associations in the Chicago district—last Saturday evening at the North Clark street Turner-Hall brings the long struggle between the two conflicting elements to a focus. The general opinion among the Turner Brotherhood here seems to be that the differences between the conservative and radical elements are irreconcilable; that an early decision from the National Executive Board in Milwaukee is desirable to close up the matter. John Gloy, head of the radical contingent, and Philip Stein, Louis Nettlehorst, and Max Stern of the conservative were called upon yesterday. Mr. Gloy said:

"When the Turn-Gemeinde of Jefferson forwarded their protest against the means used by the State Prosecutor to obtain a conviction in the Anarchist trial I was in duty bound to submit it to the various vereins in this district. One of the clauses of our constitution says that 'the vereins shall encourage at all times the discussion of important questions of the day, and that the vorort shall aid and encourage this laudable object in every possible way.'"

"Have you appealed from the action of the conservative majority at the convention at Twelfth street hall April 10?" was asked.

"No, and the vorort of which I am President does not intend to do so. We do not recognize the action of that convention at all and thus have nothing to appeal against. We maintain that only a general delegate meeting has power to either appoint or indict officers. A special meeting as that was can take no action beyond submitting resolutions to the general delegate meeting. The whole course of the conservatives in this matter has been tyrannical and vexatious in the highest degree, and if it leads to a general split of the organization throughout the country they are to blame."

Philip Stein, the lawyer and newly-appointed President of the Conservative Vorort, was seen and replied as follows to Mr. Gloy's statement: "John Gloy has gone crazy on the Anarchist question. As for the clause in our constitution for the discussion of questions of the day, what has that to do with the action of Gloy and his vorort? They did not invite discussion of a question. They attempted to drag the whole body of Turners into the Anarchistic ranks, they also attempted to interfere with the prerogatives of the law and to interfere in a case still before the courts. The Turners are lovers of liberty and will do all in their power to secure and protect it, but what connection has liberty with anarchism? The radical element of our body is a very noisy one, but it is in the decided minority, and if they sunder their connection with the order it cannot but be for the benefit of the majority."

Louis Nettlehorst, President of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, and Max Stern, the well-known publisher and a prominent member of that verein, were also seen. They fully indorsed the views of Mr. Stein. Mr. Nettlehorst said in addition: "John Gloy's scheme of defense is an afterthought. I know that when he received this protest for the Fortschritt he was on the tenter-hooks for some time whether to act in the matter or not. It was only after several calls on his friend Spies at the jail that he brought his courage up to the sticking-point. The whole thing was conceived and engineered from the County Jail, and August Spies, who was and probably is still a member of the Aurora Turn-Gemeinde, was the genius who thought it out. I hope he is satisfied now with the result of his brilliant idea."

THE JONATHAN CARVER CLAIMS.

No Validity to the Alleged Title to Many Square Miles of Minnesota.

A correspondent, writing to THE TRIBUNE, states that he has received a number of letters asking as to the validity of certain claims to a large tract of land in Northwestern Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota, said to have been deeded to Jonathan Carver by two Indian chiefs. From correspondence with the Department of the Interior it seems that the Carver claim never was a valid one, and that by act of Congress prior to April, 1828, the claim was not confirmed to the heirs of Jonathan Carver. The House of Representatives, in January, 1822, ordered an investigation of the claims. Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a communication to the Treasury Department stated that in the winter of 1766 or 1767 Jonathan Carver resided at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the River Mississippi, being the only white person there, and asserted that the Naudowissie Indians gave him about 100 square miles of land on the east side of the Mississippi, between the Falls of St. Anthony and Lake Pepin. Commissioner Meigs states that had such a trade been effected Capt. Jonathan Carver was guilty of violating the rules and regulations of his own Government—Great Britain—for by the proclamation of the King of that country dated Oct. 7, 1763, the purchase of lands from the Indians is prohibited. Accompanying the Commissioner's report, and submitted as part of it, is a letter from Col. Henry Leavenworth of the army of the United States. The Colonel states that the Sioux Indians, by whom the grant purports to have been made, deny the validity of the grant, giving among other reasons the fact that the Sioux never owned a foot of land on the east side of the Mississippi. The Indians said they had no knowledge of any such chiefs as those who have signed the grant to Carver, and that if Capt. Carver ever did obtain a deed or grant it was signed by some foolish young men who were not chiefs and who were not authorized to make a grant. They claimed they had received no consideration from Carver for any land, and Col. Leavenworth cites cases showing that they would not part with any land unless a consideration were received.

The second session of the Eighteenth Congress in January, 1825, refused to confirm the claims of the heirs of Carver or that of any other person who might attempt to profit by the grant to Carver.

THE LAKE-FRONT MATTER.

City and Railroad Officials to Meet in Conference This Morning.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company continued work on the lake-front yesterday at the foot of Fourteenth street and defied the city authorities, even pending an official consideration of the matter. At 11 o'clock Monday the then Commissioner of Public Works notified the men who were driving piles to cease work until such a time as the legality of their action could be determined. The foreman of the pile-driving gang stopped long enough to see some of the railroad officials, when he returned and continued work as before. He informed the police that he had received orders to go right on, and nothing was going to stop the shore line improvements. Two pile-drivers were at work all day yesterday, and the only evidence that the Police Department had been called to interfere was in the fact that two blue-coated guardians stood at the gates to the yard and turned back the teams which came to dump dirt into the lake. At noon a truce was declared, and B. F. Ayer, solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, made terms of peace with the Chief of Police. The officers who had been on duty keeping back the teams from dumping dirt were called in, and it was decided to hold a conference at 10 o'clock this morning and invite to it the attorney for the railroad, Mr. B. F. Ayer, and Messrs. J. K. Edsall, William Beach, Ald. Hamline, and a legal representative of the Citizens' Association. The Mayor and Mr. Swift will also be in attendance. It was at the latter's instance that the conference has been called, and in speaking of the matter he said he wanted to become acquainted with the subject before proceeding further, but that as soon as he became cognizant of the city's rights in the premises he would take prompt and decisive action.

B. F. Ayer, the Illinois Central's attorney, was seen by a reporter and said: "Ah, I understand the whole matter, and it is a tempest in a teapot. Mr. Pullman is at the bottom of it, and it seems to me to be a huge piece of nonsense. It started in this way: You know there was some talk of the Nickel-Plate procuring land from our company on which to erect a freight-house. We have been filling in there at the foot of Fourteenth street for some time to protect the tracks, and Mr. Pullman, with some of his neighbors, got an idea that we were making a place for the Nickel-Plate freight-house. It would never do to have the sound of the anvil heard in that aristocratic quarter, so Mr. Pullman and his neighbors made up their minds to create a disturbance and notified the city authorities. I insist that the company is doing nothing wrong, and while it is driving piles and filling in dirt at that point it is only protecting the right of way. Some time ago this very ground was gone over, and a breakwater was built to protect the tracks. This breakwater was made by sinking rocks to the bottom of the lake. By a series of storms, which swept down along the Government pier, this protection to the tracks was carried away, or at least the portion near the surface of the water. I am informed that the base of the wall is still at the bottom of the lake in good condition, and the piles now being driven are placed along this wall. It cost the railroad company more than $100,000 to construct that protection, which was all swept away in a series of storms. The piling now being placed in the lake does not extend as far south as the original wall, but is on the same line. We have never intended to build coast defenses any further south than the line of Block 21, which is south of the foot of what would be Fifteenth street, and not far from the old Michigan Central round-house. Below that point clear to Hyde Park there is a stone wall giving sufficient protection to the encroachments of the lake on the right of way. You will remember that the right of way extends a distance of 300 feet east of the track, and we have never used but 200 feet.

"Much has been said about the grant to the railroad company of the land extending into the lake for the distance of one mile. This grant, which was made in 1869, was considered by the Legislature to be a wise provision, as it relieved the city for all time of the expense of keeping up the shore protection. The railroad company was bound to pay 7 per cent of all the profits it received from dock rents over to the State, which it has done. In consideration of the grant the railroad company further agreed to build a harbor of refuge, and would have done so if the Government had not decided to expend a million of dollars on the same project. I shall always insist that the railroad company has acted in good faith throughout the whole controversy."

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent McGann, with one of the street engineers, visited the locality and made maps to be used at the conference of officials this morning. The Litigation Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific and Congressman Adams presided. Resolutions were adopted placing Ald. J. H. Hamline, John G. Shortall, Jesse Spalding, and Ferd W. Peck on the permanent committee. Regarding the question submitted by Attorney-General Garland whether or not the United States should become a party, it was urged before the committee that if the claims of the railroad company to the one mile of land extending into the lake held good, then the Government breakwater was built upon the property of the railroad company and dedicated to its use. If these arguments were to be maintained, then there was every reason for the Government to intervene and settle the harbor rights.

The operations by the company are south of the line of the Government breakwater and are, therefore, not within the harbor. North of the point where the work is being done the Government has already provided the dock line and protection.

TWO WEDDINGS.

Each an Event of Interest to a Large Circle of Society.

Mr. J. Brandt Walker and Miss Florence Jennie McNeill were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents on the corner of Thirty-second street and Michigan boulevard.

The affair was in every way an interesting social event, the house being profusely decorated and well filled by the 350 guests. In the parlor where the ceremony was performed there was a wealth of flowers and in the octagon-shaped recess where the bridal couple stood while the knot was tied the decorations were especially beautiful.

Overhead there were festoons and curtains of smilax, in which were entwined here and there large Catherine Mermot roses, and just beneath was the marriage-bell, curiously built of many different kinds and colors of roses, while the front of the recess was closed by floral gates.

At 8 o'clock the bridal party entered. First came the ushers, Oliver Cleave and William Vance, who opened the gates while the bridal party were entering the recess and then held over the heads of the bride and groom a wide white satin ribbon. The groom was accompanied by Messrs. George Field and Arthur Eddy of Michigan and by Edward McQuestow, his best man; and the bride, who entered the recess last, was preceded by Miss Louise Kimball and Miss Cora Davis.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows officiated, using the Presbyterian service.

The bride was attired in rich cream-colored moire silk with pearl trimmings and she wore diamond ornaments. A supper followed the wedding, and later bride and groom received their friends and dancing was enjoyed in the ball-room on the top floor. Mr. and Mrs. Walker left on the late train last night for the East. They will reside at No. 2712 Michigan avenue, where they will receive their friends June 2 and 16.

HONIGSBERG—LINDAUER.

Over two hundred guests assembled last evening at Kinsley's to witness the nuptials of Miss Lottie Lindauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lindauer, and Mr. Leo D. Honigsberg. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi E. G. Hirsch in the ball-room, which had been especially fitted up for the occasion. The walls were hung with tapestries, the floor covered with rugs, the balcony in which the musicians sat hung with curtains of Oriental fabrics, and at the end of the hall was placed the dais on which the bridal pair knelt. A crescent and star were made of incandescent lights, and the long curtains of lace and brocade were hung with smilax and dotted with roses of many colors. The chairs of state were draped with silks of Oriental make. Palms stood about in the recesses. At the sound of Mendelssohn's march from the violins the procession entered. Mr. Leo M. Mayer acted as master of ceremonies. Messrs. Bert Rosenburg, J. Harry Rilz, E. Kohn, and Harry Kohn were the ushers. The bride's parents followed; after them came the parents of the groom, and last of all the bride and the groom. The bride wore a toilet of white, with veil and bride roses. Congratulations were received at the altar, and at a later hour supper was served in the dining-hall on the second floor. The company was seated at small tables, each table of which was bright with a different sort of flower from that on others. The bridal party, sixteen in number, sat at the end of the hall. During supper the ball-room was cleared of the rugs, and dancing made the occupation of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Honigsberg will live in New York City.

Plenty of Sugar.

The sugar refineries in the United States have a total refining capacity of about 1,000,000 barrels per month.

For neuralgia, sciatica, tic douloureux, and semicrania, Salvation Oil is a specific. 25c.

FULL OF FLOATING ICE.

THE GRAIN FLEET FINDS THE STRAITS BADLY CHOKED.

Fields of Ice Driven into the Narrow Channel, Impeding the Progress of Moving Vessels—The Australasia Afloat—Sudden Death of an Old Lake Captain—Navigation Open in Georgian Bay—The Sault Still Closed—General Marine News.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The Australasia was released at 1 o'clock this morning. She sustained no damage.

A brisk west wind drove large floes of broken ice into the straits today, nearly blockading the channel and causing no end of trouble to the moving grain fleet. Tonight the wind has died away and the ice is drifting out into Lake Huron. It is likely that the straits will be almost clear by morning. Boats can get through without much difficulty tonight. Vessels in Chicago need have no hesitancy in starting. The tug Owen is here tonight, and will not leave with her tow until daylight.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The west wind today filled the south passage full of ice, and the schrs Porter, Moonlight, and John B. Merrill are here waiting for the ice to move out. The Devereux and Everett took the north passage this morning, bound up. The Pacific arrived.

Death of Capt. Isaac Green.

As the stmr John F. Eddy was leaving port yesterday Capt. Orvin Green received a letter announcing the sudden death of his aged father. All of the older lake Captains remember Capt. Isaac M. Green, who was at one time prominently identified with the lake marine as an owner and master of vessels. Born in 1810, he adopted a seafaring life at an early age, and when only 19 years old was made master of the schr Acada, at that time one of the largest vessels on Lake Ontario. In 1834 he came to Chicago as master of the brig Winnebago, which was the first vessel to arrive here from Oswego. He abandoned the lakes in 1865, and since had been living in retirement at Neenah, Wis. His death was very unexpected. He got up, apparently in good health, and built a fire in the kitchen stove, after which he sat down and watched his wife while she prepared the morning meal. Mrs. Green heard him groan, and almost before she could reach his side the Captain murmured good-by and died.

The Moving Grain Fleet.

The following grain-laden vessels sailed yesterday: Boston, Chicago, Syracuse, Alaska, Havana, Helena, Starucca, Winslow, Genoa, George C. Burnham, Jay Gould, Guiding Star, Cormorant, Charles Wall, S. B. Pomeroy, Golden Fleece, H. S. Pickands, J. H. Mead, E. C. Hutchinson, Scotia, Clyde, Minnie Slausson, Lottie Wolf, Mediator, Pensaukee, F. L. Danforth, Rube Richards, Mary Collins, Melvina, Bertha Barnes, A. Mosher, Homer.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were rather shaky yesterday. Carriers were short on backbone, and offered tonnage in advance of its arrival at 3½ cents on corn to Buffalo. There were no takers even at that figure. The only engagement for Buffalo was the prop H. E. Packer, which was chartered to go light to Milwaukee and load wheat at 4 cents. The schrs C. A. King and Imperial were chartered for corn to Sarnia at 3½ cents.

Lumber freights were active at unchanged rates.

General Nautical Notes.

The schr Anna P. Grover has a two years' contract to carry stone from Lake Superior to Ohio ports.

Capt. Eisenhardt intends to begin work this week on the schr Nellie Church, ashore at North Bay. She is to be towed to Manitowoc to go into dry-dock.

The barge J. F. Warner, which has attained the venerable age of 32 years and the distinction of three trips across the Atlantic, was rebuilt at Bay City last winter.

The schr Comanche, which was ashore at the foot of Lake Ontario, has been released and taken to Oswego for repairs. It is said that she can be made an A2 vessel for about $4,000.

When George Berryman sold his new steamer to the Egan syndicate, a few weeks ago, he received $25,000 down, and yesterday Capt. Egan mailed him a check for $100,000. That is the way Chicago men buy steamboats—sometimes.

Today the new steam-barge Alice M. Gill, owned by Gill & Sons of Northport, will be launched at Grand Haven. Capt. Robinson will command her. She is 125 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 10 feet hold; engine 24x26; boiler 7½x14. D. Robertson & Co., her builders, are building almost an exact duplicate of the Gill for John Long of Chicago and W. J. Thompson of Riverdale.

The lake shipments of iron ore last year amounted to 3,500,000 tons gross. The following will be the probable output this year: Vermilion, 400,000 tons; Gogebic, 2,000,000 tons; Menominee range, 1,000,000 tons; and the Marquette range, 2,000,000 tons, making a grand total of 5,400,000 tons, an amount that will be beyond what the vessels available will be able to handle. This amounts to about $10,000,000 worth of freight.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The Sault River is open from Round Island, Waiska Bay, to the flats in Lake George. The recent heavy northeast blow carried out the ice from Whitefish Point. Fishermen from Parisienne Island today report the ice solid and unmoved in Whitefish Bay. Mud Lake, the sticking point of the river, is solid, heavy-laden teams having crossed it two days ago. We have had heavy snow squalls and freezing weather for three days. With favorable weather the river cannot open before May 1. The canal has been ready several days.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., April 26.—[Special.]—No ice can be seen from this port. The tug Alfred Morrill arrived today from Medford, reporting no ice in sight from there. The fishing fleet left Sunday. A gale last Sunday broke up much of the ice, and strong west winds have driven it to the east. The Harbormaster reports all the buoys placed, sixteen feet of water in the channel, and the bay clear of ice. The local steamers will not leave until the middle of next week, as the management believes there is considerable ice outside. Grain vessels can probably make this port in perfect safety by the end of this week. Owen Sound and Midland are also reported clear.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—The props Nahant and C. W. Moore arrived from Sturgeon Bay. After making ineffectual attempts to get into Green Bay from Sturgeon Bay they came by Death's Door and along the west shore of the bay. In the Door they encountered much broken ice, in some places piled sixteen feet high, and the combined efforts of both propellers were needed to make the passage. In crossing Green Bay to the west shore, which is mainly clear, considerable solid ice was encountered. North of Green Island there is considerable solid ice. It looks as if it would be several days before Sturgeon Bay and east shore ports are free.

ESCANABA, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The ice is apparently quite solid in Little Bay de Noquet, extending to within two miles of Peninsula Point. Without more wind or rain the harbor will probably not be open before the last of this week. The ore docks here are about half full of ore, say 30,000 tons. No wind; weather cloudy and cool.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—There is trouble here about loading the schr D. G. Fort. She was loaded last fall with wheat, to be paid the regular rate of storage and 3 cents freight to Buffalo. She leaked through her decks and damaged her cargo. This spring the wheat was taken out and shipped to New York by rail. The owners of the Fort now demand the storage money and another cargo at 3 cents to Buffalo. The shippers refuse to pay 3 cents, as the going rate is now lower. The case is still unsettled.

The lighthouse stmr Dahlia has left to set out the buoys in Lakes Huron and Michigan.

The schr Mystic is aground on Fighting Island. The tug International has gone to relieve her.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—[Special.]—The lake is still covered with broken ice, but vessels had little trouble in going around the south end of the breakwater. Great quantities of ice were running down the Niagara River and Black Rock harbor, interfering with vessels. The line propellers mentioned yesterday left for Lake Michigan, as also did the stmr D. M. Wilson.

Grain receivers and forwarders anxiously awaited official advices from Albany of the opening of the Erie Canal. About 1,500,000 bushels of grain has already been received here by lake, most of which has been transferred to canal-boats. The Chicago fleet will begin arriving tomorrow. Nearly all the boats wintering here have been chartered, and there are less than two dozen grain boats this side of Tonawanda which can come up before the opening. There is room in the elevators for fully 1,000,000 bushels, but storage involves extra expenses.

Coal freights were quiet and easy. Some shippers reported freer receipts from the mines, but on the whole stock was still in scant supply. Shippers were beginning to talk of lower rates for next week, when the Chicago fleet will be on hand. However, it is probable that many of those vessels will go back light to get more profitable ore cargoes. The new engagements were the stmr Iron Chief, schrs Iron State and E. B. Maxwell, for Chicago, at 75 cents. The schr Champion was changed to Chicago, and the barge Potomac from Racine to Chicago. The stmr Spokane's cargo is for Duluth or Chicago, at shipper's option.

Canal freights are strong. It was reported that a few boats had been placed at 6¼ cents for wheat to New York. Some were holding for 6½ cents. Corn boats could have been got for 5½ cents.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—[Special.]—Probably the best-paying freight out of this port this season is the engagement of the schr Reindeer for coal to Green Bay at 75 cents and a deck-load of coal-oil at 45 cents. The schrs A. Boody, A. G. Morey, and Swallow take coal from Toledo to Manitowoc at 75 cents, and bring back ore from Escanaba to Cleveland and Sandusky at $1.35; schrs Kate Winslow and Marion W. Page, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at $1.35; schr J. E. Gilmore, coal, Lorain to St. Ignace, at 70 cents; stmr S. E. Sheldon, coal, Erie to Chicago, at 75 cents; schr St. Lawrence, limestone, Kelly's Island to Portage, at $1 per ton. Six-trip charters have been made for ore from Ashland at $2.15.

The tug W. D. Cushing was sold today by order of the court to Capt. C. E. Benham for $4,850. The schr Favorite was sold to E. J. Vance of Bay City for $16,000. The schr M. F. Merrick has been sold by Esseltyon to Cash Taylor of Detroit for $7,000. The schr Harvey Bissell, which went ashore last fall, has been sold by S. A. Murphy to Ben Boutelle and others of Bay City for $13,000.

Vessel Movements.

Bailey's Harbor, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tyler, Napoleon, Burroughs.

Horn's Pier, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Sailed—A. J. Mowry. Wind south, fresh.

Michigan City, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived and cleared—Allmendinger, Tempest, A. R. Colborn.

St. Ignace, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—A. Everett, Sophia Minch, from Cleveland; Atlantic, Detroit. Wind west, brisk; clear.

Frankfort, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Sailed—Champlain, for Cheboygan; Evelyn Wood, Chicago; John Gregory, Manitowoc. Wind south.

South Chicago, Ill., April 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Winnie Wing, S. Chipman. Sailed—Winnie Wing, City of Grand Rapids, C. O. D., May Richards, Rosabell.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Sailed—F. M. Smith, posts, Milwaukee; Mocking-Bird, ties, Chicago. Arrived—Lou Cummings. Wind southwest.

Ahnapee, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Linerla, H. Rand, Success. Sailed—Supply, Lady Ellen, Forest, E. M. Stanton, Peoria, Conquest. Wind southeast, brisk.

Manistee, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—F. & P. M. No. 1, G. C. Markham, J. H. Shrigley, J. Otis, Hilton. Sailed—Hilton, F. & P. M. No. 1, Kewaunee, A. Jackson, Lily Pratt, Lily E, I. Sands.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—[Special.]—Cleared—Albany, Arabia, Tioga, for Chicago, sundries; Rochester, Susquehanna, for Chicago, coal; D. S. Austin, Camden, for Milwaukee, coal.

Grand Haven, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Wisconsin, Menominee, Berrien, Roanoke, Daisy. Cleared—Menominee, Berrien, Hattie Earl, Robert Howlett, Annie Dall, C. J. Roeder. Wind south, light; clear.

Cleveland, O., April 26.—[Special.]—Cleared—St. Paul, Toledo, light; Continental, Colonial, Specular, and Magnetic, Marquette, light; Grace Holland, Marquette, coal; Brunette, St. Ignace, light.

East Tawas, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—The barge Irish sprung a leak, caused by ice. She was towed to Bay City for repairs. The Saginaw Valley and Newburgh are loading salt for upper lake ports.

Cheboygan, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Windbound—Lizzie Doak, William Finch, Franc Miner. Arrived—Abbie, I. A. Jones, H. D Moore. Sailed—G. P. Heath, Kewaunee; Island City, Washington Island; Oscar Newhouse; Ludington. Wind southeast, fresh.

Muskegon, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Cleared—Swallow, Dan Maibee, W. H. Chapman, for Milwaukee; Vermont, Riverdale; Michael Groh, City of New York, E. B. Thompson, Ida M. Torrent, Anna Laurie, Albert Soper, C. Hickox, Eagle Wing, Jack Thompson, Evaline Bates, Clipper City, for Chicago. The wind-bound fleet got away early this morning.

Manitowoc, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Sheboygan, Muskegon. Arrived for shelter—E. M. Stanton, with ties; Four Brothers, with ties; H. Stevens, with wood. A two-masted schooner is lying at anchor in the bay. Cleared—Sheboygan, sundries, Chicago; Graham Brothers, light, Frankfort; John Gregory, light, Frankfort. Wind south, fresh; clear.

Ludington, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—M. F. Butters, H. A. Root, F. & P. M. No. 1, W. H. Browne, Onward, C. Williams, Bertha L. Cockell, Addie, W. J. Carter, City of Erie. Cleared—Conneaut, C. Williams, W. H. Browne, Colin Campbell, Bertha L. Cockell, H. A. Root, F. & P. M. No. 1. Wind southwest, fresh. There is considerable dry inch lumber coming ashore here today.

Whitehall, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—R. C. Brittain, Pereue, Suit, Nellie Hammond. Sailed—Jennie Weaver, Minnehaha, Green Bay; Ella Ellenwood, Kate Howard, Lavinda, Mary E. Cook, N. H. Terry, Henry Cowles, David A. Wells, Frio, Otter, Boaz, Elida, Josea, Hawkins, Jessie Winters, H. D. Moore, Kanters, Z. Y. M. C. A., Persia, C. Harrison, Myrtle, Upright, Ida, Bay State, Brittain, Pereue, Suit. Clear, cold; wind southwest.

Detroit, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Up—R. P. Ranny and consorts, J. H. Outhwaite and consort, Anna Smith, Red Wing, Columbia and consort, Queen of the West, John Pridgeon Jr., William Edwards and consorts, E. B. Hale, Saveland, G. Sherman, Benton and barges. Down—Leland, Bavarian, William Schupe and barges, City of Mount Clemens, Sakie Shepard.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 26.—[Special.]—The steam-barge J. W. Westcott, with coal, which wintered at Cheboygan, arrived today. The schrs Itasca and Arthur sailed for Buffalo, but the remaining grain-laden schooners are awaiting more favorable advices from the straits. The Inter Ocean Company's fleet will start for Escanaba tomorrow, although private advices received today represent the ice as solid and extending four miles off that port.

Mackinaw City, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Down—Kershaw, 6 p. m.; Swain, John O'Neill, 6:20; Barnum, 7; Colimberry, Newcomb, 7:30; H. Chisholm, Cobb, Ely, Bradley, 7:40; Monteagle, White Star, Mystic Star, 8:20. Up—Argonaut, Inter-Ocean, Wocoken, Jim Sheriffs, 9 a. m.; Samuel Mather, 10:30; W. R. Stafford, Mars, James T. King, 11; Devereux, G. P. Warmington, 11; Calumet, 11:30. The prop Progress is at Mackinac.

Port Huron, Mich., April 26.—[Special.]—Up—W. J. Hackett, Oceanica, Walter L. Frost, F. E. Spinner and consorts, City of Rome, R. A. Packer, Alex. Folsom, F. W. Gifford and consort, Tacoma, V. H. Ketcham, City of Concord, Ira Chaffee, Kittie M. Forbes and consort, Toledo, F. McBrier and consorts, Manhattan, R. R. Ranney, Fayette Brown and consort, J. H. Outhwaite, Thomas Gawn. Down—City of Mount Clemens, Veronica, Roswell P. Flower.

Port of Chicago.

Cleared with Grain—George Burnham, Point Edward, corn; A. P. Nichols, Point Edward, corn; Halsted, Ogdensburg, corn; Lotus, Owen Sound, corn; E. J. McVea, Sarnia, corn; Sweetheart, Buffalo, corn; Clyde, Buffalo, corn; J. B. Lyon, Buffalo, corn; Gould, Buffalo, corn; Lottie Cooper, Midland, corn; Havana, Midland, corn; Horace Tabor, Midland, corn; George L. Wrenn, Midland, corn; Ada Medora, Midland, corn; Sophia J. Luff, Midland, corn; Charles Wall, Buffalo, corn; Republic, Buffalo, flaxseed.

Cleared light—A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; Joys, Manistee; Live Oak, Muskegon; David Macey, Grand Haven; Burt Barnes, Ahnapee; L. B. Coates, Ludington; Ford River, Ford River; Lookout, Ludington; Cuyahoga, Sister Bay; Bertie Calkins, Ford River; H. E. Packard, Buffalo; J. A. Holmes, Ahnapee.

Cleared with sundries—J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River; J. M. Weston, South Haven; Douglas, Saugatuck; Resumption, Ford River; John Raber, Sturgeon Bay; Lora, Benton Harbor; Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived with sundries—Lora, Benton Harbor; J. M. Weston, South Haven; Douglas, Saugatuck; Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; David Macy, Grand Haven; Charlotte Raab, Ahnapee; John Raber, Sturgeon Bay; Gladiator, Manitowoc; Minerva, Muskegon.

Arrived with coal—William Chisholm, Ashtabula; H. J. Webb, Cleveland.

SUBURBAN.

Evanston.

Miss Emma Prindle, daughter of Mr. E. Prindle, was quietly married at 6 o'clock last evening at her home here to Mr. P. D. Middlekauff. The groom occupies a responsible position with Deering & Co., and the bride is widely known and highly esteemed here. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Amos W. Patten of Englewood, brother-in-law of the bride. After a short trip the newly-wedded couple will reside in Chicago.

The fire department was called out yesterday afternoon by a blaze in a barn belonging to John Flood on Foster street. The fire was started by children who were playing with matches, and the barn was totally destroyed. The loss was small, the building being an old one.

Conspiracy to Rob a Bank.

LAREDO, Tex., April 26.—Marailano Gariver was shot and killed here early yesterday morning by Theodore Sandus. An investigation of the killing developed a conspiracy to rob the Milmo National Bank. The bank officials had received information that an organized band of men, composed of Americans and Mexicans, had concocted a plan to rob the bank April 18, at 3 o'clock p. m. Yesterday Jesus Perez, Francisco Ramons, and Manuel Alquita were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the plot to rob the bank. Subsequently Henry Barnard, the leader of the gang, was arrested. It now appears from the statement of Theodore Sandus, the slayer of Gariver, that they were members of the gang, and that all the members had taken a solemn oath not to divulge the purpose of the organization under penalty of death. Gariver having accuse Sandus of betraying the gang the latter shot him. Sandus claims that the deceased attacked him with a bowie knife, and that the shooting was done in self-defense. Barnard, who is highly connected, attacked two others of the gang who were confined in the jail with him last night, with a knife he had concealed on his person, and cut and dangerously wounded them. He accused them of "squealing." It is thought one of them will die.

A Lunatic Swede.

The Coroner went to Dunning yesterday and held an inquest on the body of Fred Rosenberg at the County Infirmary. The evidence showed that the deceased ran out of the building and hung himself to one of the fence-posts without being seen by the watchmen, the hall doors being unlocked and there being but one watchman for the entire interior of the building. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that death resulted from strangulation, and added: "We, the jury, believe that more watchmen should be employed by the Cook County Infirmary."

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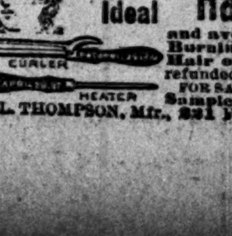

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SALE OF STATE LANDS.

The State of Nebraska will sell at public auction Friday, June 3, 1887, at 10 a. m. and on succeeding days, at the west entrance of the Capitol Building in the City of Lincoln, all the lots lying in said City of Lincoln belonging to said State, 302 in number. Terms of sale: Each lot sold for $100 or less, cash; each lot sold for over $100, one-third cash, balance in two equal payments, in one and two years, at 7 per cent interest. Numbers of lots and appraised value may be learned at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings or at the office of Secretary of State. Date, April 20, 1887.
By order of Board of Public Lands and Buildings.
G. L. LAWS, Secretary.
BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.
Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in Chicago, Ill., on Friday, May 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an Agent, to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.
W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.

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THE COURTS.

Business Resumed by the Appellate Judges—The Daily Record.

The work of the Appellate Court, by reason of the illness of Judges McAllister and Bailey, has been suspended nearly two months, but the Judges have recovered sufficiently to resume work, and yesterday they filed fifteen opinions in cases argued at the last term. There are still a large number of cases under advisement, which must be disposed of, and it will be at least a week or two before the call of the March calendar is begun. This will probably result in the court being in session the greater part of the summer. None of the opinions yesterday were of general interest. The following is a list of the cases:

AFFIRMED.

100. McDowell vs. Chicago Steel-Works.
104. Christy vs. Stafford.
110. Willard vs. Swanson.
126. Smith vs. McLean.
130. O'Connor vs. Parratt.
141. Powell vs. Chicago Carpet Co.
142. Fairbank Canning Co. vs. Innes.
143. Garrity vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
144. Higgins vs. Bullen.
146. Keegan vs. Kinneare.

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

137. Keith vs. Goldston.
93. Hanchett vs. Rice.
99. Taylor vs. Field.
107. Ludden vs. Buffalo Batting Co.
118. Slack vs. Casey.

Items.

Nels Nelson sued the Swedish-American Printing Company to recover $10,000 back salary and commissions.

Winfield S. Rogers, the traveling salesman who was arrested a week or two ago on a charge of poisoning his sweetheart, yesterday sued the girl's parents, Harriet E. and Alonzo F. Olds, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

In the case of Nathan Lorie against the North Chicago City Railway Company, several more affidavits were filed yesterday on behalf of the defendant. H. H. Ackerman, a tenant of No. 110 North Clark street, H. Klahre of No. 88 North Clark street, W. H. Nicholson of No. 108 North Clark street, and J. A. Weeks, a tenant at the northwest corner of Indiana and Clark streets, are the affiants, and they all agree that the proposed cable road will be a great advantage to North Clark street.

Richard Huggard, formerly an employé of the Wheeler Reflector Company at No. 88 Lake street, began a suit against the *Inter-Ocean* and A. Toles, manager of the Wheeler company, to recover $10,000 for alleged libel. He had some trouble with Toles and left the company and went to Milwaukee to work for a rival concern, and while there an article was published by him in the *Inter-Ocean* reflecting severely on Toles. The latter replied in the same way and Huggard wants damages.

The Story North Side cable car case came up yesterday morning before Judge Tuthill on a motion to assess damages on account of the issuance of the temporary injunction. Mr. Story strongly objected to having it heard then, saying that Judge Tuley had heard the case, was familiar with it, and had promised to hear it today if it should be referred to him. Mr. Goudy denied that Judge Tuley had ever expressed a desire to hear the matter. Judge Tuthill said he would consult with Judge Tuley and decide today who should hear the matter.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,563—Oel F. Robinson vs. Eva A. Robinson. Bill for divorce for adultery. S. W. Road, solr.
109,564—Nellie Starrell vs. Walter M. Starrell. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Henry McClory, solr.
109,565—Mary G. Horne vs. Mary A. Davis. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for No. 187 Dearborn avenue. Geo. W. Cass, atty.
109,566—Sophia Justice vs. Clinton D. Shepperd, Peter H. Mayer, and Christian Wiehe. Bill to remove cloud. Showhook, Johnston & Gray, solrs.
109,567—John B. Ruhland vs. Nathan W. Condron. Case, $10,000. John Lyle King, atty.
109,568—Joseph Fricker vs. Julius Albright. Confession of judgment, $258. W. J. Donlin, atty.
109,569—Bill. Suppressed.
109,570—Reuble M. Outhet vs. John P. Foss and F. D. Foss. Asst., $300. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
109,571—A. F. Stevenson vs. Del S. Graves. Confession of judgment, $50. Jones & Lusk, attys.
109,572—Edward Hildreth vs. R. N. Ham. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of store 357 West Madison street. Williamson & Cutting, attys.
109,573—Case. Suppressed.
109,574—Case. Suppressed.
109,575—Case. Suppressed.
109,576—Joseph Imhoff vs. Albert E. Buerkli. Asst., $2,000. R. Lender, atty.
109,577—Suppressed.
109,578—George Brougham vs. Richard Healy. Appeal.
109,579—Henry Fossbinder, use, etc., vs. John Becker. Garnishment.
109,580—Martha Stockwell vs. Gilbert R. Stockwell. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. S. Scovel, solr.
109,581—H. A. Kirchhoff et al. vs. George Cook. Confession of judgment, $123. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.
109,582—Peter Schoenhofer vs. James H. Hildreth. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.
109,583—Winfield S. Rogers vs. Harriett E. Olds, Alonzo F. Olds, and Thomas L. Freham. Case, $10,000. John C. Richberg, atty.
109,584—Same vs. Harriett E. and Alonzo F. Olds. Case, $10,000. Same atty.
109,585—Union National Bank of Chicago vs. Geo. A. Wrisley. Confession of judgment, $1,597. Willits & Brooks, attys.
109,586—M. C. Kearney et al. vs. Mary and Patrick Mahoney and Michael Collins. Mechanic's lien, $256. J. B. Galloway, solr.
109,587—D. Appleton & Co. vs. Charles E. Scharlau. Asst., $300. J. V. A. Weaver, atty.
109,588—John K. Hanes vs. Peter J. and Edward Monaghan. Creditor's bill, $900. J. K. Boyesen, solr.

VERDICT.

JUDGE HAWES—3,457. Albion Beck vs. H. V. Reed and Benjamin F. Clarke. Verdict, $326.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—149. Borne Badenoch Co. vs. Doyle. Decree, sale.—3,440. Madderom vs. Soy. Decree.—3,441. Madderom vs. Hellhake. Decree.—2,957. Nancy L. Harris vs. Samuel H. Harris. Decree, divorce, cruelty.—109,403. Kuhns vs. Neil. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,504—Wilmarth & Gieske vs. John H. Egger. Appeal.
60,505—Martha Martwich vs. Mary Radke. Case, $5,000. Albert Phalen, atty.
60,506—Samuel I. Pope & Co. vs. Prospect Machine & Engine Co. Attachment, $1,200. Williamson & Cutting, attys.
60,507—R. A. Wells et al. vs. Thomas D. Carter. Appeal.
60,508—Charles Havlick vs. John Tomasek. Trespass $5,000. A. O. Sexton, atty.
60,509—Ernst Bros. Brewing Co. vs. Florent and Annie Changeloe. Confession of judgment, $98. F. J. Loesch, atty.
60,510—Anton Fiala vs. Antonie Fiala. Bill for divorce for adultery. J. F. Kohout, atty.
60,511—Stacy W. Osgood vs. Peter J. Biegler. Appeal.
60,512—Bill. Suppressed.
60,513—Nels P. Nelson vs. Swedish-American Printing Co. Asst., $10,000. F. S. Moffett, atty.
60,514—Minnie C. Rawdon vs. George W. Rawdon. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. N. Jemison, solr.
60,515—Clara Hirsch vs. Thomas Welsh and William Loeb. Bill to foreclose Lots 23 and 24 in Block 4, Prov. Homestead Ass'n's Sub., n. ½ n. w. ¼ of s. w. ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14. T. Brentano, solr.
60,516—Caroline Hoffman vs. Frank N. Ripley. Confession of judgment, $225. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.
60,517—Marion M. Leonard vs. Chicago Herald Co. et al. Trespass, $20,000. Plf. pro se.
60,518—J. Hout Michens et al. vs. H. B. Nichols. Appeal.
60,519—Marion M. Leonard vs. J. Frank Aldrich. Trespass, $25,000. Plf. pro se.
60,520—Theodore Dorenburg vs. J. C. Snyder. Appeal.
60,521—Edward Warrenner vs. John R. Key. Same.
60,522—Same vs. Same. Same.
60,523—Mabel A. Buchanan vs. Edward D. Tucker. Confession of judgment, $544. T. Parker Jr., atty.
60,524—Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company vs. Daniel Redmond Sr., Thomas J. Redmond, Mary Grammadge, George Grammadge, Daniel Redmond Jr., Francis Redmond, Margaret Redmond, William C. Hammond, and James Delaney. Bill to compel specific performance. J. B. Cohrs, solr.
60,525—Adolph Strauss et al. vs. Charles Kinsman et al. Creditors' bill, $996. Moses & Newman, solrs.
60,526—Richard Huggard vs. *Inter-Ocean* Publishing Co. and William A. Toles. Case, $10,000. J. P. W. Brown, atty.
60,527—Edwin D. Harmon vs. Louis Heintz and M. C. Meyer. Asst., $1,000. E. B. Tolman, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,120. Thomas Doney vs. City of Chicago. Judgment, $2,500.—5,817. Augustin H. Jones vs. Cook County. Judgment, $283.—60,509. Ernst Bros. Brewing Co. vs. Florent and Annil Chanzolow. Judgment by confsn., $98.—60,516. Caroline M. Hoffman vs. Frank N. Ripley. Judgment by confsn., $225.—60,523. Mabel A. Buchanan vs. Edward D. Tucker. Judgment by confsn., $544.

JUDGE GLENN—1,935. John W. Gabriel vs. Henry H. Anderson. Finding, $40.—1,747. John V. Benes vs. Vaclav Machek. Verdict, $200.—1,925. William R. Gibbs vs. William Flanagan. Verdict, $168.

DECREE.

JUDGE TUTHILL—1,573. Wallace vs. Endicott. Decree.

County Court—New Suits.

7,134—In re voluntary assignment of David H. Runnion to A. F. Demoncy.
7,135—Jettus M. Getman vs. Cook County. Asst., $275. D. T. Dunscombe, atty.
7,136—In re voluntary assignment of Emma Brady to David H. Roblin. Exception to claim of I. Kronberg. Holzheimer, Ellel & Rosenthal, attys.
7,137—Same. Exception to claim of S. L. Erlich. Same attys.
7,139—Frank S. Hansom vs. John Day and wife. Asst., $750. F. W. Hayes, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
APPELLATE COURT—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,967, 3,427, 3,462, 3,478, 3,489, 3,503, 3,505, 3,509, 3,517, 3,574, 3,598, 3,618, 3,678, 3,697, 3,727, 3,736, 3,737, 3,738, 3,745, 3,751, 3,758, 3,764, 3,767, 3,772, 3,773, 3,777, and 3,779. No. 3,458, Sedlacek vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—No. 1,992, Wheelock vs. Wilson, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 3,188, Solne vs. Cassarette, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No case on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Trial call, Nos. 32, 7, 35, 36, and 37. No. 30.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No call. Set case.
JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 2,808, 2,283, 1,396, 1,128, and 714. No. 1,577, Davis vs. Humphreyville on trial.
JUDGE GLENN—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 525, 521, 530, 574, 575½, 576, 577, 578, 580, 581, 582, and 583. No. 573, Plumb vs. West Warehousing Co., on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 5,402, 5,530, 5,544, 5,558, 5,596, 5,605, 5,621, 5,651, 5,665, and 5,629. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business and decrees.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 1,079, 1,085, 1,088, 1,089, 1,091, 1,092, 1,095, 1,096, and 1,097.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Lewis E. Campbell vs. Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company; Marion S. C.; affirmed. Howk, J.

Jane Kline vs. National Benefit Association; Marion S. C.; reversed. Elliott, C. J.

Gideon W. Seavey vs. Frank S. Shurick; Allen C. C.; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

P. P. P. P. P. P.
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Separate parlors for ladies.

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The COMPLETE TREATMENT includes the "Debellator Package," unequaled as a blood purifier, as a constitutional remedy. It should be used in all chronic cases.

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Mr. Chas. S. Kirk (of James S. Kirk & Co., Chemists and Soap Manfrs.).
Mr. T. E. Mumford, 1333 Fulton-st.
Mr. A. F. Harnist (Nicoll the Tailor, Lakeside Building).
Mr. I. W. Fitch, Normal Park.
Mr. C. C. Mordough (Trav. Agt. C., M. & St. Paul R. R.), 2135 Indiana-av.
Miss Agnes Eckhardt, 387 Wells-st.
Mr. Jesse D. Moore, 11 So. Centre-av.

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[Seal.] Notary Public.

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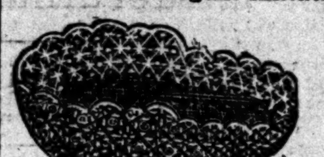

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Ingrain Carpets	19c yard	Tapestry Brussels Carpets	45c yard
Double Extra Ingrain Carpets	35c yard	Body Brussels Carpets	75c yard
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Best Extra Super Carpets	65c yard		

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"Guipure" Pattern	$1.50 pair	Heavy Door Portieres	$2.95 pair
"Cluny" Pattern	2.00 pair	Chenille Portieres	7.75 pair
"Antique" Pattern	2.50 pair	Curtain Scrim	4½c yard
"Grecian" Pattern	3.00 pair	Oriental Madras	10c yard
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S. S. Aller, Wednesday, May 4, 2:30 p. m.
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S. S. Eider, Saturday, May 14, 11 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 am	b10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:16 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:25 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm a10:30 pm	a 7:05 am a12:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	d 7:10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	b 2:15 pm
Des Moines	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 am b12:05 pm	b 2:15 pm b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Madison	c10:30 pm	d 7:05 am
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	b11:30 am a10:30 pm	b 7:00 pm a 7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm c10:30 pm c10:40 pm	d 7:05 am d 7:10 am b 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	b11:30 am	b 2:15 pm
Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b12:05 pm	b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Essex Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 9:25 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

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WESTERN.

(Continued.)

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For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	†12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am †12:00 m §10:30 pm	* 6:15 pm § 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	†12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 am *12:00 m * 3:45 pm * 4:15 pm * 5:15 pm	* 6:15 pm * 2:15 pm *11:00 am *10:30 am * 8:45 am
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	† 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:30 am	4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm * 4:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 2:00 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Lake Geneva	* 7:30 am * 3:15 pm * 4:15 pm	* 6:50 pm * 9:55 am *10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 3:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	‡ 9:20 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 am §11:30 pm	* 7:10 pm § 7:00 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‡10:00 pm	c 6:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:30 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

EASTERN.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:45 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 6:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston		†11:05 pm
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	8:10 am	5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 6:05 pm	* 8:00 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wheeling Express	* 6:05 pm	* 6:00 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	* 9:25 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 pm	§ 9:45 pm
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:35 pm
Night Express	* 8:30 pm	7:35 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:30 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:30 pm
Limited New York & Boston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Atlantic Express, N. Y. & Boston	§ 5:30 pm	§ 5:30 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:35 pm	* 10:00 am
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Trains leave Twenty-second-st. 10 minutes later.

Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 am	* 5:15 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 pm	* 9:30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4:40 pm	*10:30 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	§ 9:10 pm	§ 7:00 am

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:10 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9:10 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st. (as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday)): Leave Chicago 7:20 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:30 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 194 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 65 Clark-st., Chicago.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Report of the American Association Shows Favorable Conditions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association has just been completed. The trade for last year is fully reviewed, and while the opinion of its results is favorable General Manager Swank is not disposed to make predictions on account of such unknown quantities as the crops and the Inter-State Commerce bill. A summary of the statistics for 1886 follows:

Production of pig iron, 6,365,328 net tons; production of Spiegeleisen, included in pig-iron, 47,-982 net tons; bar, rod, bolt, hoop, skelp, and shaped iron, 1,580,397; plate and sheet iron, except nail plate, 439,007; iron and steel and combined iron and steel, cut nails and spikes, 8,160,-967 kegs; steel nails only, 2,908,989; all rolled iron, including iron nails and excluding rails, 2,259,943 net tons; Bessemer steel rails, 1,168,667; open hearth steel rails, 5,255; iron rails, 23,679; iron and steel street rails, included above, 48,009; Bessemer steel ingots, 2,541,493; open hearth steel ingots, 245,250; crucible steel ingots, 80,699; blister and patented steel, 2,651; all kinds of steel, 2,870,003; iron blooms, 41,909; all net tons. Value of imports of iron and steel, $41,630,779; of exports, $14,865,087; imports of iron-ore, $1,039,433 gross tons; production of anthracite coal, gross tons, $32,130,302; total domestic production of coal, gross tons, 106,780,033; miles of railroad completed in 1886, 8,648; total number of miles of railroad Dec. 31, 1886, 157,158; iron and steel ships built in the fiscal year 1886, 20; immigrants in the calendar year 1886, 392,387.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Thomas J. Luddy, Julia A. Smith	29—25
William Hose, Rosie Riedlinger	25—22
Edward Kaike, Marie Steinberger	25—18
O. Louis Foseiman, Barbara Zwicke	23—22
Thomas McGovern, Catherine Taity	21—20
Robert D. Wilkie, Anna Tomlinson	24—23
W. M. Baker, Englewood, N. M. Boilesu, same	24—24
O. Scott, Evanston, Elizabeth Salmon, same	39—43
Eugene Stanton, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Elizabeth Hillerman, Hending Centre, N. Y.	24—23
Peter D. Middeskauff, Evanston, Emma M. Prindle, same	28—26
Joseph Lynch, Mary Gill	21—22
Jonas Koppo, Appolonia Hoppe	23—22
C. Johnson, Grand Rapids, Mich., E. C. Warren	46—32
Samuel Stuck, Mansfield, O., Emma McGuire	30—25
Charles T. Miller, Mary Rumner	25—22
David H. Saule, Englewood, Ella Congrove	29—21
J. Henry Moores, Lansing, Mich., Sarah F. Goodman, Oak Park	41—30
John Fitzgerald, Annie Broen	32—23
B. F. Philbrook, Dunlap, Ia., Ida McAlister	34—24
Thomas S. Rodgers, Emma F. Tucker	30—26
Louis Fleisher, Philadelphia, Ida G. Foreman	25—25
Henry J. Stoffels, Jennie Schaerer	27—23
G. C. Mason, Englewood, Alice McChase, same	25—22
Louis Schneider, Rose Widmer	22—18
Thomas E. Casey, Mary F. O'Laughlin	21—20
John Bollen, Theresa Hallon	21—18
Martin J. Canning, Nellie C. Gillen	23—19
Ignacy Murz, Agnes Zuczak	32—25
Edward J. Byron, Jennie de Mattos	21—22
Wilhelm Muhltnales, Louisa Roller	31—22
Timothy L. Leeds, Annie W. Wright	31—32
Heinrich Sieberer, Mary Friederich, Milwaukee	23—32
Johann Harder, Jefferson, Anna Foerster, same	30—34
Richard L. Green, Lola Harmon	27—27
Franz Henschel, Lake View, Adolphina Salzmah, same	50—49
Lillie Martin, Quong Yick	18—22
H. F. A. Cording, Rich. Ill., Emma Goling, same	42—17
Michael Sullivan, Mary Carney	27—22
Henning Anderson, Gustava Johansson	31—22
Thomas Wilkinson, Annie Keiser	21—24
August Sievers, Antonie Rohn, same	34—30
Josef Walaika, South Chicago, Jadwiga Kaczmarek, same	30—22
Johann Schroeder, Christina Schoenfeld	27—23
John Griffin, Maggie Lenahan	24—26
John H. Walker, Rebecca C. Barnes	25—21
James A. Whitfield, South Evanston, Catherine Purnell, same	22—22
Richard W. S. Cuyler, Caroline A. Broadway	43—34
Olof Swanson, Lake View, Ida C. Peterson	27—27
William S. Whitman, Ella E. Ringer	40—43
Herbert M. Anderson, Mary M. Schmitt	27—28
Thomas Fitzgibbons, Maggie O'Brien	31—23
Harold Clemens, New York, Helen Ferguson	34—30
Wenzel Bartusek, Anna Masoprist	30—22
Sam W. Rockwood, Lou Fink	23—23
Martin Carr, Mary Burke	29—29
Henry Oldenburg, Lake View, C. Leorz, same	30—36
Martin Horen, Madeline Dunne	28—23
Joseph Kelly, Mary A. Tobban	23—20
Wilhelm Edylstein, Minna Brose	21—19
William Koeneke, Olive Hanson	21—19
Melton Blair, Nellie Clark	21—19
Ernst Beuster, Emilie Schmitt	25—20
Albert M. Kruger, Christina Hueis	31—28
Charles Kobermann, Sophie Lanmann, Oak Park	23—21
J. Windheim, Pullman, R. Krohn, Glenwood	25—22
Friedrich Schlotterback, Bertha Niedhammer	25—18
William F. Miller, Cresco, Ia., Maggie Keider	25—21
Tim O'Sullivan, Lizzie McAuliff	25—24
Daniel J. Rowland, Mary Murphy	25—20
Owen D. McGeeney, Maggie McDermott	23—20
A. W. Schroeder, Lake View, M. S. Skaer, same	30—29
John F. Keenan, Ellen Burke	27—22

MARRIAGES.

FLEISHER-FOREMAN—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. G. Foreman, on Tuesday, April 26, 1887, Miss Ida G. Foreman and Mr. Louis Fleisher of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ARADO—Caterina Arado, April 25, aged 57 years. Funeral Wednesday, April 27, from her late residence, 62 North Franklin-st., at 10:30, to the Church of the Assumption, thence to Calvary via Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

BEMAN—Miriam A., beloved wife of S. T. Beman and daughter of Mrs. Alice E. Silke. Funeral (private) Thursday at 1 p. m. from residence, No. 3311 Calumet avenue.

BAYOR—April 26, at Hobart, Ind., James Munroe Bayor, aged 40 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Residence 334 Bowen-av.

BRADY—Patrick, beloved husband of Ann Brady, aged 71 years 1 month and 8 days. Funeral Wednesday from his late residence, No. 437 West Taylor street, to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated at 9 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

ERBE—April 24, at 11 p. m., Fred W. Erbe, aged 31 years and 7 months. Funeral Wednesday, April 27, at 2 p. m., from No. 238 Chicago avenue, to Graceland.

GARRITY—Tuesday, April 26, at South Chicago, Ill., Sarah Garrity, aged 26 years, daughter of James Garrity. Funeral tomorrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

GILLESPIE—At his home, 173 Austin-av., April 26, Malcolm Gillespie, a native of the Isle of Islay, Scotland, aged 75 years. Funeral from the house, Wednesday, April 27, at 11 a. m., by cars to Rosehill.

GALLUP—Benjamin Ely Gallup Jr., aged 14 years, much-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Gallup of this city. A boy of great promise and of the loveliest christian character. Funeral at the Hotel Royal, 1714 Indiana-av., Thursday, at 10 a. m. Interment private at Rochester, N. Y.

HARMOUNT—In Shelbyville, Ill., April 25, Mrs. Jane H. Harmount, mother of G. A. Harmount of this city, aged 74 years. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

HOYNER—April 26, Charlotte Louise, infant daughter of A. Clark and Lotta D. Hoyner.

ROBISON—April 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. Seidler, 223 Campbell-av., Stephen Robison, aged 67 years and 7 months. Funeral at the house Thursday morning at 6:45 a. m. The remains will be taken to Rockford, Ill., for burial. Rockford (Ill.) and Clinton (Ia.) papers please copy.

WENGER—Tuesday morning, April 26, Nonie, beloved child of Anton Wenger and the late Kattie Wenger, aged 2 years and 9 months. Funeral Thursday from grand parents' residence, No. 17 Artesian avenue, at 12 m., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. L. MOODY LEADS THE NOON MEETING AT Farwell Hall today. Subject: "How to Deal with Inquirers." Francis Murphy and Dr. Brookes will assist.

DR. J. H. BROOKES OF ST. LOUIS WILL DELIVER a popular lecture to Christian workers and young converts at 3 p. m. today at Farwell Hall.

THE WORK OF THE SEASON, SUCH AS GARdening, repairing, moving, and the like, is made easy by employing help from the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau, 8 Arcade-court. Telephone No. 338. Mechanics and laborers are also furnished to employers free of cost.

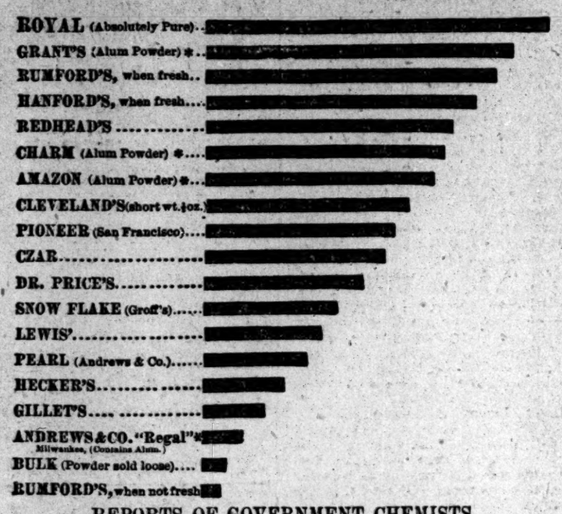
THE GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE CHIcago Theological Seminary will be held in the Union Park Congregational Church, corner of Ashland-av. and Washington-boulevard, at 7:45 this evening. An invitation is extended to all friends of the institution to be present.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

"The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance. "WM. MCMURTRIE, E. M., Ph. D."

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by chemical analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO
WABASH AVE & ADAMS ST.

CARPETS.
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The Newest Patterns,
The Best Weaves,
The Lowest Prices.

Our entire fourth floor devoted to this purpose.

ARTISTIC
WALL PAPER.
AT RETAIL.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

LAWN FERTILIZER.

Odorless, easily applied. 50 lbs. equal to one load of stable manure. Put up in bags of 50, 100, and 200 lbs. each.

Northwestern Fertilizing Co.,
MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE AT
VAUGHAN'S SEED STORES,
42 La Salle-st., and 146 and 148 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
Superior in Fit, Finish, and Fabrics.
24 years' Experience. All patterns preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

SAFES, MACHINERY,
AND FURNITURE MOVED.
A. M. FORBES
Telephone 4714. 100 West Monroe-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $5, or $10 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. Silks and Derbys. All leading shapes and colors. Best goods. Prices right. 148 State-st.

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE
IN SIMPLY ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES
C. H. HILDRETH & CO., 221 & 223 STATE-ST.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
At 528 Dearborn-av.,
This Wednesday Morning at 10 O'Clock,
At the residence of Mr. A. LOEB, We sell the
FURNITURE
OF HIS HOUSE,
PIANO,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AT OUR STORES,
9:30 THIS MORNING,
Clearing Sale Immense Stocks New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
PIANOS,
And General Household Goods.
Buyers take notice: The Store must be cleared. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
3018 INDIANA-AV.,
Thursday Morning, April 28th,
10 O'CLOCK,
Rich and Elegant
FURNITURE
In Parlors, Chambers, and Dining-Room.
PIER and MANTEL MIRRORS, GOOD CARPETS throughout the house, extra nice Bedding, Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, Laundry and Kitchen Ware, etc. In fact, everything requisite to a strictly first-class residence.
Sale peremptory. Family leaving the city.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.
Mr. WM. HAYDEN, 193 Wabash-av., going out of business, has instructed us to sell without reserve his entire stock of
OFFICE DESKS,
Parlor Library Desks, Office Tables, Chairs, &c., &c.
Sale at his place of Business.
193 WABASH-AV.,
Friday Morning, April 29, 10 O'Clock.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wednesday, April 27th, 1887.
AT 9:30 A. M.,
AT AUCTION!
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS.
We will sell a well-assorted Stock of Fine Seasonable Goods, well adapted to the trade for present wants, and can be obtained at such prices that will assist any dealer's business now while trade is slow. FULL LINES to select from. Quality first-class. All regular and perfect. Goods can be seen and examined any time.
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By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
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WE SELL THE ENTIRE
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Of above 9-Room Residence. 1 elegant Hallet & Davis Upright Piano (cost $600.00), Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Range, Beds, Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, etc.
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FOR TODAY
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300 DOZEN
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Colored Border Handkerchiefs,
IN VARIOUS PATTERNS, AT
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Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs,
OVER 50 STYLES, LARGE SIZES,
At 50 Cents Each.

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The Annual City License Rates become due and payable May 1. Prompt payment of same will be required under penalty of prosecution and costs. WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, City Collector.

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22 Quincy-st., with two flats, 16 rooms, above. Inquire WM. M. DEE, 164 Adams-st.

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We have in stock a large number of odd Parlor Chairs in assorted Plush	2.25
An immense number of Fancy Rockers and Easy Chairs, covered in Silk Plush, Tapestry, and Brocatelles	from $2.75 to 14.50

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SPRINGS.

Solid Comfort Springs	1.25
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Hall-Trees from	$7.50 to $47.00
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LOUNGES.

Handsome Carpet Lounges	$4.95
" Plush "	6.75
Carpet Bed Lounges, with Springs	8.25
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We invite you and your friends to call and look over our stock. You will find that you can save money.
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CARPETS & UPHOLSTERY,
AT PRICES NEVER KNOWN BEFORE.
"THE FAIR,"
E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,
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We have reduced prices one-third or one-half on Black Beaded Goods, and offer today twenty or thirty patterns of
Beaded Grenadines, 50c up.
Beaded Cloth, at $1.00 up.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

AT RETAIL!
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OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
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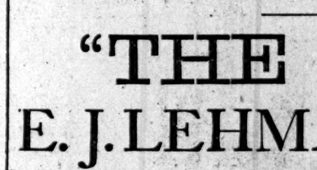

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And 200 Choice Varieties of Tea, Dinner, and Course Sets.
WE HAVE THE
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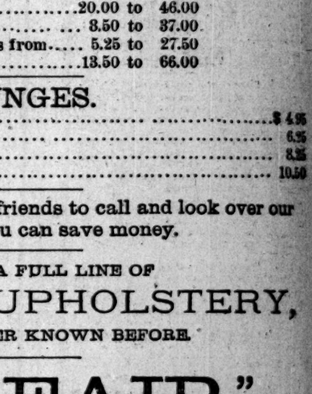

LADIES! LADIES!
OF CHICAGO,
OF KENWOOD,
OF EVANSTON,
You who have heretofore sent your orders to New York or else paid the merchant tailor's exorbitant price, will you ride down in your carriage and see our new May offerings of Novelties in Children's Kilt Suits, Children's Norfolk and London Suits, Boys' School and Academic Suits?
We made these Fine Suits to win your approval; made by our own tailors, and when delivered come to you without fold, crease, or wrinkle.
Will you allow us to send home a few suits on approval? The finest of foreign fabrics can be seen in Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges, Tricots, &c., that are beautiful and pleasing.
Wilde's Clothing House
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CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED.....Manager.

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Exact Mathematical Odds.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If two base-ball clubs of equal merit undertake to play a match of seven games for the supremacy and one of tnem wins the first two games, what are the exact mathematical odds that the one with two games to its credit will win the series? T. H. WHITE.

[The chances that the club which has won two games will win the remaining five are one in thirty-two. The chances that it will win at least two of the remaining five games are thirteen in sixteen.]

Aisle Seats in Theatres.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a patron of theatres I think it my duty to protest against the authorities allowing theatre managers placing persons on the steps of the aisles in the galleries. Last evening (Sunday) I was in the Academy of Music and saw one of the gentlemen from the box-office come up to the balcony and there giving directions to the people who had "standing room only" to fill in the aisles by sitting on the steps all over the balcony, so much so that it was impossible to get a passageway. If a fire had taken place it is terrible to contemplate what the outcome would have been. By publishing this letter I trust it may have the effect of bringing the matter before the proper authorities and stopping the practice. A CITIZEN OF CHICAGO.

A Generous Man.

CHICAGO, April 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We have at last found out the man who should have the honor of being known as the "meanest man in town."

A young man who is studying law in town was walking up LaSalle street this morning and picked up a note for $1,000, which could have been easily cashed at the First National Bank, on which it was drawn. However, he determined to be strictly honorable, and so, after a good deal of difficulty, hunted up the man to whom it belonged, and, receiving satisfactory assurance that it was the property of our "generous man," gave it to him, expecting of course that a suitable reward, like $20 or $25, would be given him. Imagine his surprise and dismay at being tendered a silver dollar. The owner of the note evidently thought "Virtue is its own reward," and we do not apprehend his death by enlargement of the heart. McINTOSH.

[And why should the young man who is studying law expect $20 or $25 for the performance of what is both a legal and a moral duty?]

Lowering the Lakes.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will the proposed drainage system, if constructed, drain the lakes to a lower level? Suppose a channel capable of carrying out of the lake 500,000 cubic feet of water a minute be constructed as proposed. This would be equal to nine inches in depth of Lake Michigan, estimating its area at 15,000 square miles. Allowing one-half of this to be diverted from the present outlet through Niagara River, then Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie would be lowered about four feet in ten years, eight feet in twenty years, twelve feet in thirty years. By that time the new channel would be dry and useless, the bridge problem solved, and a great extent of dry land added to the lake-front. Of course on this supposition the outflow would diminish year by year, but the lowering of the water would go on continually only in a less degree. But before this would come about, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and other lake towns would have something to say about the draining of the lakes.

It must be assumed that the inflow of water into the lakes will continue to be the same in future as in the past; then is it not inevitable that the proposed increased outflow would lower the water and the drainage system be a failure? A. H.

[A. H. takes entirely too gloomy a view of the situation. The proposed plan of drainage will of course lower the lake level, but not to the extent that our correspondent anticipates. Buffalo and Cleveland need have no fears.]

THE INDIAN BROKER.

The "Dalal" and His Way of Conducting a Profitable Business.

"A Hindoo" writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette:* It will probably strike the British merchant as surprising that out of 132,882 men engaged in commerce (in its broadest sense) in one Indian province 13,111 were put down in the last census as brokers. But it must be remembered that the dalal, or Indian broker, is omnipresent. It does not matter what you call it—trade, business, charity, worship, festival—wherever money changes hands in India there is that oily-tongued individual ready to take his commission. The whole number of dalals in all India would hardly find standing-room in a city like Manchester or Edinburg.

Any one, especially if he be a stranger, who has ever been in an Indian bazaar, knows the dalal well enough. Directly you enter it you are besieged by a number of these brokers, bowing and salaaming, who will offer to show you the best and cheapest shop for everything; and though you may only want to buy a shilling's worth of calico or a pair of eighteen-penny slippers, they will stick to you like bees to a honey-pot till you have concluded the bargain. "What will the gentleman have? What is the pleasure of my lord? This humble servant, this groveling slave can in a minute take him to the best shop in the world, where the people are honest as honesty itself." So runs the tongue of the broker. You need not consider yourself safe even if you go in a carriage with its doors closed, after giving strict instructions to your coachman to drive fast without taking notice of anybody. Be sure that an exchange of glances and signs took place between the obliging fraternity and the man on the coach-box soon after you started from home. The pace of your horses will slacken, the carriage-doors open gently, and sleek faces thrust themselves into your privacy. If you are an old hand at buying in the bazaars, you of course know that the least hesitation in showing these gentlemen the manlier part of your nature will tell heavily on your peace and purse. But even though you have set the dalals on their heels as you pass to the shop, you will find yourself forestalled there by somebody apparently belonging to it, who insinuates his services to you as soon as you open the bargain with the shopkeeper.

In an Indian bazaar it is not unusual to spend an hour in higgling over half a dozen of handkerchiefs, after wasting as much time in looking into a dozen shops for the same; and the dalals would not leave you even if you gave a whole day to finding what you wanted. At least one of them will be at your elbow at the time of bargaining; and the whole fraternity will go shares in the commission, be it only a half-penny. Of course there is a secret understanding between the brokers and shopkeepers, who communicate with each other in the very presence of the customer. If they find him sharp enough to detect them in their cabalistic language or mysterious signs, the shopkeeper and the broker, putting their right hands under a piece of cloth, let each other know the price they are to put on the yard or pound by a mere touch of the fingers; the various parts of which represent to them different lengths, weights, and sums of money. No doubt, there are still more ingenious means of communication. If the purchaser be very particular and will not easily buy anything, the dalals will leave him alone after showing him every shop. But on buying the article he needs from any shop in the bazaar, on the same or any other day, he will find that the shopkeeper will not sell it to him without adding the commission of the brokers.

The rate of commission differs in every town and in every bazaar. It is usually about a half-penny in the shilling—with the understanding, of course, that the more simple and inexperienced the purchaser is the more he shall be mulcted; the profits of cheating being divided between the merchant and the brokers. In Benares and other places as many as twenty dalals will sometimes share the commission on a piece of embroidered cloth. It is said that not very long ago, in Benares, out of each rupee paid by the customer ten annas went into the pockets of the dalals, while the remaining six annas covered the original value of the article bought and the profit of the seller, which was amply sufficient.

The dalals have from time immemorial formed themselves into a professional body and believe that they have a perfect right to come between the two parties in any transaction or dealing. As a rule they have no capital of their own, and live entirely by their wits. It is not only in the cities and towns that you meet them; you see them in country markets, in villages, among weavers, among peasants, and most of all in the sacred places of the Hindoos. Directly a Hindoo arrives at any of these he is pounced upon by a number of affable individuals, who, often of the same caste as the priests and acting in concert with them, will conduct him to the different temples and advise him as to presents he should offer to each of the gods. These men are not like the ordinary touts; the gratuity they receive from the visitors counts for nothing with them; their chief resource is a share of the offerings to the gods.

THE CHLOROFORMISTS.

A New and Successful Development of Crime in France.

The chloroformists, as they are called, are the aristocracy of the criminal race. They are generally broken-down society men, and very often medical students who have gone to the bad after having learned, in the course of their studies, the properties of narcotics and anæsthetics. Their chief fields of operation are the railway carriages and the hotels, the compartment system of the former giving them every facility for carrying out their designs. Their method of proceeding in the last instance is as follows: He seeks what is technically known as his "portfolio"—i. e., a rich traveler who affords profitable opportunities for the exercise of his skill. He goes to look for him at the railway station of one of the long lines, such as the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Road. He watches each person that approaches the ticket office to buy a ticket, and selects some one who shows, on opening his pocketbook, a goodly collection of bank notes. The chloroformist buys a ticket for the same destination, takes a seat in the same compartment, gets into conversation with his fellow-traveler, and finally ends by producing a well-filled lunch-basket. He was to have been accompanied by a friend, he says, but at the last moment he received a telegram (which he produces) announcing that the friend had been hindered from departing at the last moment. That is why he has a supply of provisions for two persons, two silver cups, etc. He offers to share his supper with his new acquaintance. If the offer is accepted, the wine, which is heavily drugged, soon sends the traveler to sleep. If, on the contrary, it is refused, the chloroformist partakes heartily of a solitary meal, and winds up by lighting a cigar, offering at the same time his cigar-case to his companion, who, not to seem rude or churlish in the presence of such genial friendliness, almost invariably accepts a cigar. It is "prepared" with a strong narcotic, as the wine had been, and the unlucky traveler is soon plunged in a heavy stupor. The chloroformist opens his phial and places it for a few moments under the nostrils of the sleeper, gently applying to the mouth at the same time a sheet of fine parchment, known as the "stifler," and having the shape of a carnival mask, its function being the exclusion of the outer air. The victim is soon rendered wholly insensible by the vapor of the chloroform. The thief then commences operations in perfect safety. He takes possession of the pocketbook, and empties it of its bank notes, replacing a few of the smallest value. He then puts it back in the pocket from which he had taken it, removes the parchment mask from the face of the sleeper, and, leaving the victim's jewelry and coined money untouched, gets out of the train at the next station. The motive of leaving his victim in possession of his jewelry and portmonnaie is twofold. If the traveler, on awakening, finds that his watch and chain and his supply of coin are all right, he does not usually investigate his pocketbook, so the theft has a chance of remaining undiscovered for several hours or even days. He may, too, attribute the loss of his bank notes to a piece of carelessness, or to a mistake on his own part. If, on the other hand, as often happens, he does not wake at all, but dies from the effects of the narcotic and the chloroform, the authorities, finding themselves in the presence of a corpse presenting not the slightest trace of violence, and with money, papers, and valuables apparently undisturbed, can only attribute the decease to natural causes. It is a startling fact that cases of sudden death in the cars of the great French railways have of late become singularly frequent.

The chloroform that plays so important a part in this form of crime is contained in a very small flat phial of black glass, which can easily be concealed and is readily gotten rid of in case of capture. According to our author, a band of chloroformists was recently organized in Chicago.—*Paris Letter.*

PRETTY SHOP GIRLS.

An Interesting Sight on Lower Broadway When They Are Out in Force.

It is a pleasure to walk up Broadway from Chambers to Bleecker street any bright afternoon from 5:30 to 6 o'clock. Nearly every one of the big buildings within those limits has factories on every floor, where hundreds and thousands of girls are employed in making clothing, underwear, neckties, cloaks, fancy boxes, and other articles of luxury and necessity. Pretty much all of them are between the ages of 14 and 25. By the time they are 25 they are either married or swept away; no one knows where. Most of these factories close at 5:30, and the girls hurry on their wraps and start for home, and great numbers of them live in Brooklyn and New Jersey, where board and lodging is much cheaper than in New York, and so they walk down Broadway to the ferries. They are as handsome a set of girls as can be found anywhere. Like nearly all American women, they have the knack of dressing becomingly, and their trim and shapely figures are shown off to good advantage. They do not look discontented, if bright and cheerful faces are any criterion, and they chatter merrily as they pass along two or three at a time. They have the independent bearing of girls who know they can earn their own living, and are not dependent on any man for support. Some of the prettiest are accompanied by young men—perhaps some of the clerks who have taken a fancy to them. Nearly all of them have been pupils in the public schools. They read the newspapers and can talk cleverly. A vast amount of rot is printed about them, but in point of fact they are as jolly and contented a lot of young women as can be found elsewhere in the world. There is a great outcry on the part of theatrical, short-haired, and atmospheric philanthropists, at times, because factory and shop girls do not give up their employment and seek homes as servants in up-town families. The girl knows what she is about. The bedraggled maid of all work, nagged by a silly mistress, abused by a horde of snappy children, and saddled with a thousand cares, has one night out a week, when she has an opportunity to be courted by the coachman or the hostler. The working-girl is her own mistress absolutely from the time she leaves the factory at 6 o'clock in the evening until she returns at 8 the following morning. Her independence is absolute, and during her hours of freedom she is as much a lady as the wife of the President. She visits her friends, and receives the calls of men who are by no means to be despised in the matrimonial market. A great and welcome change has come over public opinion respecting women who have the courage, faith, and energy to go out in the world and make themselves the arbiters of their own future instead of moping at home, a burden to their friends and a trial to their relatives. That workingwomen command in many instances the highest respect cannot be denied by any man who has an intimate knowledge of New York life. There are ladies of high culture, finished accomplishments, and many graces of mind and person in the boarding-houses of New York who are the popular leaders of little social circles despite the fact that they are employed during the day. There are grades of labor, and women have learned to look the world in the face and fight for the best fields.—*New York Letter.*

Three Loafers.

Three loafers stood out on the streets all day,
And talked when they should have been looking for work;
The fruits of hard labor they gladly eat,
But labor itself is a horror they shirk.
For men will loaf and complain of hard times,
Accusing the rich men of all sorts of crimes,
While the bright world lies before them.

Three wives stood over their washtubs grim,
They washed and they scrubbed till the sun went down;
Each thought of the vagrant who called her wife
And patiently struggled her sorrow to drown.
For women must work and men must eat,
And somebody has to make both ends meet,
And the landlord calls in the morning.

Three "drunks" lay out stiff in the station-house—
Lay there in their cells at the break of day.
Three poor wives came down with their hard-earned mites
The fines of these lords of creation to pay.
For woman's devotion is part of her life,
The bigger the brute the more faithful the wife;
And so 'twill go on forever.
—*Sam K. Hodgdon.*

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND

WHAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR BRITISH COUSINS ARE DOING.

Minister and Mrs. Phelps—A Young American Soprano's Enthusiastic Reception—Mrs. Potter Playing to Wretched Business—A Show on Wheels—The Home of Pope and Walpole—Shopkeepers and Royalty—Some Sorry Pictures by British Artists.

LONDON, April 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Minister Phelps and his wife, who have been passing the last two weeks with Mr. J. S. Morgan, the American banker, at his place in the Riviera, will return to London the first of next week. Mrs. Phelps expects her daughter, Mrs. Horatio Loomis of Burlington, Vt., here this month. Mrs. Loomis will spend the summer with her mother. Mrs. Phelps has not seen her daughter since her coming to London, two years ago. In about two weeks the London season will formally open and for the next two months receptions and balls will be the main excitement of the city. Mrs. Phelps is at home every Friday from 4 to 7 during the season to all Americans and other friends. These receptions are open to any American who may be staying in London. Cards of invitation are not sent out for these receptions. Mrs. Phelps is fond of society, as is the Minister, and consequently they have the faculty of making their entertainments very popular with both Americans and the English people. Mr. Phelps himself is very popular in the legal circle of London, as was Mr. Lowell in the literary circle. It is the custom with our Minister at London to give a reception the Fourth of July. To these receptions cards of invitation are issued to those Americans who have called at the Legation and leading English people.

This week, Holy Week, has been very quiet in London. The leading theatres close after Wednesday until Easter Monday and society people all flee to their country homes to spend Easter. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their family have gone to their country home, Sandringham, for the Easter holidays. The only form of amusement left for those who have to stay in London are sacred concerts. Several very fine concerts were given Good Friday. The members of Mapleson's opera company now here all took part in these concerts. Mme. Minnie Hauk and Mme. Nordica seem to be the favorits of this company. The English papers all speak very highly of Mme. Nordica and she seems to have become a great favorit in England. It is, of course, very gratifying to Americans to see one of their countrywomen taking such a leading position among the musical people. During the opera season here Mme. Nordica is to create the part of Leila in Bizet's opera of "Les Pecheurs de Perles," a part which is said to be particularly well suited to her voice. She has also been selected by Sir Arthur Sullivan for one of the leading soprano parts in his "Golden Legend," soon to be given at the Royal Albert Hall.

Another young American lady who has lately met with great success in England is Mlle. Decca (Miss Mary Johnston) of Washington. Miss Johnston is the daughter of Judge Johnston of that city, and niece of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, who has made quite a literary reputation for herself, one of her books being the "Portraits of George Washington." Miss Johnston came to Europe about four years ago with her mother, and has been studying during all that time. Most of the time she has been in Paris under the instruction of the best teachers. She is very ambitious and has worked hard. She made her professional début in opera Monday evening of this week at Manchester as Mignon. She was most successful, having a large house. The audience's reception of her was most enthusiastic. Miss Johnston has a clear soprano voice which is said to be of a delightful quality. She will probably go to the United States this fall, and will have no trouble in making a good engagement for herself.

Mrs. Brown Potter has not been able to overcome the bad impression of her first night in "Man and Wife." She has had very poor houses and there has not been the slightest encouragement or enthusiasm for her. This play has run through the week with the exception of the evening of Good Friday, but the houses have grown thinner and thinner every evening. Probably some other play will be substituted next Monday evening, but the managers are in something of a quandary as to what they are going to do. They had been very confident that Mrs. Potter with the Prince of Wales back of her could carry the town by storm. Instead of this the attempt has been a flat failure. It is not known how long the contract was made for, but from the peculiar manner in which the managers of the Haymarket act it is thought that in a pecuniary way Mrs. Potter has the best of them, and that her contract is to run for some time. It is understood that Mrs. Potter is to receive $300 a week, and some have even put the figures at $500. But the first figures are probably nearer right. The managers cannot afford to go on paying her this sum for playing to empty houses in "Man and Wife," and as she has no other play to fall back upon it is more than likely that some other play with a different cast will be substituted Monday evening. Mrs. Potter feels very much hurt by the severe criticisms that have been written upon her acting. She seems to overlook the fact that before this, when she has played for charity in New York, the critics were writing of her as an amateur, while now she has put herself in the position of a star. On the other hand, her husband, Mr. Potter, is said to be enjoying the criticisms of his wife, and hopes it will result in her retiring to private life. He has from the first been greatly opposed to her going on the stage professionally, and it is also said that he never liked her to appear as an amateur. He came over to London a few days before her appearance at the Haymarket, and was free to express himself to his friends then as very much opposed to his wife's attempt. It is not known whether he was in the theatre the night of her début. If he was there he was not in the front of the house.

The other day in driving into the country on a tally-ho coach we passed a traveling theatre like those we have all read about in Dickens so many times. The people were coming towards London, probably going to some of the small villages north of the city. The procession consisted of three wagons, two carrying the performers and the other carrying the stage scenery. The two wagons used by the performers were regular little one-story cottages set upon the wheels. They were perfectly neat, and looked as if freshly painted. One was light gray in color and the other red. They had sloping roofs with tin pipes run through, which served as chimneys. The door was at the back of the wagon or cottage, and in front and on the sides were windows. These were draped with Nottingham lace curtains, looking as white and fresh as if hanging in the windows of a New England farm-house. At the window of the front wagon was a woman with a red-cheeked little child, they as curious to see the loaded tally-ho coach as we were to see their novel traveling van. Looking from the windows of the other cottage were two or three women not overyoung, and not raging beauties either, but who looked much more like farmers' wives than professional actresses.

We rode in the coach as far as Twickenham, a village probably as well known from the song, "Twickenham Ferry," which Miss Thursby used to sing so beautifully, as by being the home of Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole. The house in which Pope lived has long been pulled down and a new villa built in its place. "Strawberry Hill," which was Horace Walpole's residence, is about half a mile from the Village of Twickenham and lies on the bank of the Thames. The extensive grounds have been cut up and sold for villa sites, and are now mainly occupied by cheerless modern brick residences. The Strawberry Hill house is of gray stone, built in the style of a castle. A high wall, like those about all English residences, surrounds the place. The road now runs close to the house, which is surrounded by large elms and other kinds of trees. The late Countess Waldegrave occupied the Strawberry Hill residence for many years, collecting there many objects of art which had belonged to Walpole. As we drove through the town "coachy" pointed out the ferry over which the susceptible youth of the song used to run his boat. A little, narrow, dark lane leads down to it. There is a bend in the river just here, the bank running out in a low gray line partly covered by water. The river looks low and muddy and not at all poetical, as we have been led to believe by the song.

In walking through the streets of London one would judge, from the various signs headed "By special appointment to her Majesty," or the Prince or Princess of Wales, as the case may be, that the royal family must spend their entire time thinking of things to buy. It seems, though, if a member of the royal family has at any time purchased even a paper of pins at the most remote little shop that shop can then put up "By special appointment," etc. There is one sign on Piccadilly, West, that I must say is something of a surprise. It is over the door of a harness-shop and the sign reads: "Spur-maker to her Majesty." One can understand the object of the Queen in patronizing most of the shops, but what her Majesty can want of spurs has not yet been explained to me satisfactorily. Of course one can understand that she might patronize a harness-shop, but it is distinctly stated that this man is not "harnessmaker to her Majesty," but "spurmaker to her Majesty." I have noticed a number of very obscure inns and "publics"—that is, drinking houses—with the sign, "By appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." Their number would lead one to think that the Prince must spend a great deal of his time in a search for these places. One brilliant American young man said that the route taken in a walk or drive by the Prince of Wales could be followed by watching for these publics "by appointment."

The spring exhibitions of pictures are now open for the public. The first Sunday in April is called "show Sunday," when the exhibitions and studios of artists are opened for critics and particular friends. The next day the exhibitions are free to any one who pays the shilling for admittance, but of course one can only visit the studios when acquainted with the artist or by bringing a note of introduction. The British Society of Artists, which has its rooms in Suffolk street, near Trafalgar Square, is the society of which Whistler is President. Whistler himself supervises the decoration of the rooms. This year he has the walls painted a dull golden yellow and the woodwork a shade darker. Draped around the room in an exceedingly stringy fashion is a narrow piece of some cheap, dull yellow goods. It hangs in festoons of about two feet across, and looks cheap and tawdry. In the main room of the suite he has had a large canopy made of the same yellow goods and hung over the centre of the room. The shape of this canopy is oblong, made on an exaggerated mosquito-net frame. It gives a soft light, certainly, in the room, but it is of such cheap, common material that it does not add much to the artistic effect. The color of the walls, though, is very good for the exhibition of pictures. Then, too, the pictures are not hung as close as usual, and this is an improvement, for while trying to look at one picture a half dozen more are not mixed up with it. The pictures, though, are so bad that they are not worth mentioning. The Whistler followers run so much to "nocturnes," "symphonies," and "impressions" that their drawing seems to be lost sight of entirely. If they succeed in getting a mushy haze of no color in particular then they have an "impression." Whistler himself is a good draughtsman, but he loses himself in a muddy collection of grays and blues. His principal picture this year is the full-length portrait of a lady, which Whistler calls "an arrangement in violet and pink." It is a graceful, easily-posed figure in violet black, against a violet pink background of the most ugly and muddy shade. The face is also painted in a grayish violet tone, giving the subject the appearance of having had a severe attack of jaundice. There are three or four very good landscapes on the walls and a few studies of the nude that would send a French artist into hysterics. The water-colors are even poorer than the oils. There are a large number of these, but all are painted in a small boarding-school kind of fashion without breadth and without strength.

To American women who first come to London the custom of the Englishwomen in coming into a public room to dine in full dress seems very strange. Englishwomen always dine in full evening dress wherever they may be. They sometimes have a light colored wrap thrown loosely about their shoulders after sitting down at the table, not to hide their décolleté dresses, but because the dining-room is always so horribly cold they feel themselves turning purple in the cold air. It is quite the custom, too, among English people who live at some distance from the theatres to come into the city to dine at a restaurant the evening they are going to the theatre or opera. These ladies are invariably in evening dress and wear it in such a matter-of-fact way that even Americans soon become accustomed to seeing them dressed as for a reception calmly seated in a public restaurant dining with a party of friends.

Judge Tree of Chicago, our Minister to Belgium, will leave for America next month for a few weeks' trip. His wife will not go with him. Judge Tree will stop a few days in London on his way to Liverpool. INEZ.

A FRENCH CHESTNUT.

Curious Story of a Tree in the Garden of the Tuileries.

There is a curious story about a chestnut tree in the garden of the Tuileries, which a Paris paper has just recalled. It is known as the "Chestnut of the 20th of March," and the peculiarity about it is that it always puts out its foliage before any other tree in the garden. This year, however, it has violated all its traditions; its leaves did not appear until after many of its neighbors had begun to show their foliage, and it is this fact which recalls the following story: One day when Louis XVIII. was talking with one of his courtiers, Count Limoleon, about the weather, the latter imprudently alluded to the famous chestnut tree. "What is the chestnut tree of the 20th of March?" inquired the King. "I hear some one speak of it every year." The Count saw that he had made a bad mistake, but tried to repair it. "Sire," he replied, "every one avoids speaking to your Majesty of this chestnut tree, because it is a souvenir of one of the most unhappy episodes of your reign." "What is that?" asked the King. "The 20th of March is the date on which the usurper Bonaparte, after his escape from the Isle of Elba, arrived in Paris and took up his residence in the palace of the Tuileries." "Well, I know that," replied the King; "but what has it to do with the chestnut tree?" "The followers of Bonaparte observed that on that day there was one tree in the garden which was covered with leaves, while the others had none at all, and the mob from Paris came to see the tree which it was said put forth its leaves in honor of the usurper." "Well," said the King, "this merely proves that trees are like men in some respects: they do not all have the same opinions. And did you say that since my second restoration this particular tree had continued to have leaves on the 20th of March?" "Yes, sire, it is true." The reply seemed to annoy the King, and, although he said nothing about it, the courtiers decided it would be best to cut down the Bonapartist tree and substitute one that was more proper and loyal in its habits. But what happens? The year passed, and as the King did not say anything more about the tree it was believed by the courtiers that he had forgotten all about it. They were very much astonished, therefore, when on the 20th of March, 1824, the King, who never went to the garden of the Tuileries, expressed a wish to see the famous chestnut tree. Their amazement was extreme, however, when they arrived at the garden and found the tree in full bloom, with even more leaves and flowers than before. Their mortification may be imagined. The King, however, reassured them by remarking, after he had taken a good look at the tree, "Well, let it remain and represent the Bonapartist opinions if it will. So long as this is the only thing which conspires against us the Bourbous have little to fear." The tree is still in the garden of the Tuileries, but it is not the one which bloomed on the 20th of March, 1815, when the Emperor returned to Paris.

We All Can Wear 'Em Now.

Spring flaunts her banners in the air,
The bud is on the tree,
Where erst the earth was bleak and bare,
The springing grass we see.

His sweetest note the bluebird trills,
To greet the rising sun,
The laughing brooks and rippling rills
Make music as they run.

The early flowers are springing where
The merry lambkin plays;
The poorest of us now may wear
Our buttonhole bouquets.
—*Boston Courier.*

From the Leading N. Y. Florist.

C. F. Klunder of No. 907 Broadway, New York, is one of the best-known florists in America. Florists, like other persons, are subject to the ills of life, notwithstanding the fragrance surrounding their calling, but, like other persons, they can be cured of their ills. Mr. Klunder writes:

I cordially recommend Allcock's Porous Plasters. I have found them, after 10 years' constant use, wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds, pains in side, back, and chest. As chest protectors and shields against changes in the weather they are invaluable. My hothouse men use a great many, and I and family are never without this never-failing external remedy.

Great reduction in prices of furniture and draperies this year at Colby's, 219 State street.

THE BOHEMIAN ART CLUB.

NOTES REGARDING ITS FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Its Membership Composed Altogether of Women—Some of the Work Done by the Ambitious Artists Now Displayed in One of the Local Galleries to Be Passed Upon by the Public—Other Painters and What They Are Doing.

The Bohemian Art Club is holding its fifth annual exhibition at Stevens' gallery, on Adams street near Wabash avenue. This club has a membership of twenty-eight—women, all of them. Less than one-half earn their living by the brush, but all of them have the definit ambition which belongs to the practical artist. Every summer the club permits itself a sketching tour for a month, or perhaps two of them. Every year it aims to do much conscientious work, and every spring it displays a portion of this work and invites the public to view it for a fortnight or more. A hundred and seventy-five pictures are displayed this spring. Some of the members are not represented in the exhibition, and among them, unfortunately, is Annie Shaw, who is one of the most individual of them all. A little head called "Springtime," which is a portrait by Marie Kopal Lusk of her own son, is the strongest and best work displayed. The handling is firm and true—full of decision, and yet of tenderness. The flesh tints are warm, soft, and natural, and the face is nowhere overpainted, as is so apt to be the case in the pictures of a rosy baby. Indeed, its simplicity is its chief charm, accompanied as it is by harmony and vigorous drawing. In all of the seven different pictures which Mrs. Lusk has sent this year there is a suggestion of this same force, but none of them are so good as the little head, though several are equally pretentious. "The Secret," on which she has been working for the last year at various times, is a disappointment. The two figures which compose it are awkward, and their relative positions stiff. The composition is lacking in that natural grace which makes the spectator feel as if the picture before him was a portrayal of an actual occurrence. In brief, it is a studio arrangement, and one feels that the two pretty damsels who served as models were simply tricked out in studio finery. The faces are American and do not belong to the dresses. There are some excellent points about the faces, however. The shadows are treated as one might expect them to be by an artist of wide experience. The whole painting of the faces is remarkably good, but the arms are badly drawn and their color is dead and unwholesome. "Waiting" and "Zuleika" are two more pictures that have some strength and a fairly good color theme to recommend them, but they are meaningless and utterly lacking in that placidity and sentiment which distinguished the portrait of the little boy.

Alice Kellogg has nothing on the walls except "A Sister of Charity," a picture which has already won her much praise. Miss Kellogg has the advantage of being an excellent draughtswoman. Her paint is laid on with a broad brush and the work smoothed down with much labor. The risk which she runs in this sort of work is considerable, for if it were a failure it would be a lamentable one. One might complain that "The Sisters of Charity" is too sunburned, but the picture is so good in all other particulars that this might seem hypercritical.

Ellen Holmes is represented by twenty-four pictures. Miss Holmes has a strong personality which shows itself in the gentle prominence which she puts upon her foreground and the obscurity into which her background sinks. Perhaps obscurity is hardly the word to use, since that might be thought to have an uncomplimentary meaning. Her compositions are very artistic and seemingly unstudied. A deep love of nature shows itself in all she does, and she appears to present her subject faithfully, and not to bring all the universe to suit the limits of her paint-box, as one might frequently suspect artists of doing.

Mrs. E. L. S. Adams has a number of charming pictures in both oil and water color. A "Study of a Head" is a most dainty piece of portraiture, for whether it be a portrait or not it has the feeling of one; and that is one of the best things which can be said about it. "Bed-Time" is a natural bit, and leaves the heart warmed by the suggestion it gives of comfort and love. "A Quiet Road in October" is one of the best glimpses of out-door life in the collection and has an atmosphere of autumnal warmth about it and a mass of rich colors toned in a harmony which is unobtrusive although it is brilliant.

Another pleasing sketch of the fields is an upward sweep of grass-grown hillside by Mrs. H. W. Hayden. This lady has several flower pieces, painted with that taste and care which mark all of her work.

Ida Burgess has contributed much work which she did while abroad, among them her Salon picture in 1885, a picture full of feeling and well painted, though lacking somewhat in effective composition. Much of this young artist's best work is in her sketches—apparently rapid sketches—of tree, field, head, group of boats, or houses. Her work is full of imagination, but of an uneven quality, which leads one to believe that she works best by inspiration.

"Playing School" is a piquant bit by Eva Webster that is full of charm and is well done. Ada Knox and Adele Fay each have a number of ambitious pictures that show enthusiasm and promise.

Indeed, the display, taken as a whole, should be a satisfaction to the little club. Some of the pictures are slovenly, the subjects of others are inartistic and not worth the painting, and still others are merely pretty and without character, but there are plenty of good ones to offset these deficiencies.

The Revolution in the National Academy of Design.

The *American Art* for the month of April has devoted its leading article to the revolution in the National Academy of Design, and its significance. "The old academy," it says, "had been so long in the ruts, and seemed so utterly impervious to criticism and apparently almost unconscious of its own shortcomings in the conduct of its annual exhibitions, that artists and public alike had come to the conclusion that they must look elsewhere, the one for practical encouragement any sympathy, and the other for any fair exposition of the power and the promise of American art. For years the academy exhibitions have been lumbered with almost equal parts of fossilized and infantile art, relieved only by the smaller modicum of anything worthy of very serious attention. The art of a quarter of a century ago drifted over into this generation, almost invariably, and exclusively held the line, while budding incompetence plastered the walls of equ galleries elsewhere. American art has been growing tremendously during the last decade, but you would scarcely ever have known of this important fact from the academy exhibitions.

"But art enthusiasm is infectious, and the old academy—staid, respectable, conservative, old-fogyish—has at last caught something of the spirit of today. It seems to have changed front, and now concedes that there may be much worth in an artist who does not happen to be an academician or an associate, and admits the potentiality and the promise of the current art movement. The present exhibition may mean more in this respect than appears on the surface, and that it does mean something more than a merely temporary reversal of policy on the part of this very respectable and influential institution is certainly sincerely to be hoped for."

Accompanying this article are a number of the most interesting cuts from Kurtz's "Academy Notes." The magazine contains a chatty bit of advice on American home decorration and on the furnishing of summer cottages.

General Art Notes.

Subscriptions are asked in Philadelphia for a statue of Goethe for Fairmount Park.

The statue of Mayor Doyle for Providence, R. I., is to be made by H. H. Kitson of Boston.

A bust of Henry Ward Beecher by Karl Gerhardt is on exhibition at the Vorce Gallery in Hartford, Conn.

Hall lamps are made in imitation of street lamps, with a ladder clasped by polished brass attached as a support and used to hold wraps.

Arthur Parton's "Lily Pond" and Albert Bierstadt's Colorado landscape were sold recently in Detroit for $500 and $1,000 respectively.

The Governor of California has approved the bill appropriating $5,000 for a statue at Coloma to J. W. Marshall, the first to discover gold.

Mr. Frank Holl, R. A., will visit America before autumn. Before he comes he will paint a second portrait of John Bright and one of the Prince of Wales, which will be put in the Trinity House. His work for the last year has been ten portraits, three of which will go to the Grosvenor and seven to the Royal Academy.

The making of American desks is an industry in Soone, Corea, brought about by the mission teachers, who, needing desks, taught a native carpenter to produce desks like the ones they carried from America.

English sculptors are not pleased to learn that the Queen intends to have a duplicate of the equestrian Prince Albert at Glasgow by Marochetti instead of giving to native workmen a commission for an original design.

The Dublin Art Club has had an exhibition of Irish pottery with Celtic ornaments, drawings by the distinguished Irish artists, Burne Jones, Alfred Parsons, and E. A. Abbey, and a decorative panel of the "Captivity of St. Patrick," intended for a Dublin hospital.

The April *Portfolio* contains the second paper on Scottish painters and an interesting article by Lawrence Serle on "The Skirts of London a Hundred Years Ago." A long editorial by Hamerton on "Vitality in Portraits" discusses the curious, the conventional, and the individual in portrait painting.

Drawings from the life, made by American students in Paris, are on exhibition at the new rooms of the Gotham Art Students, No. 695 Broadway. Among them are sketches by Messrs. Otto Stark, H. W. Hall, B. T. Newman, A. H. Munsell, J. D. Patriek, J. H. Vanderpool, F. O. Small, and Arthur F. Matthews.

Calder's statue of Gen. Meade for Fairmount Park shows him in the full uniform of a Major-General in the field, wearing the boots used by the Philadelphia City Troop and holding in his right hand, which falls behind his saddle, a cap instead of an officer's chapeau. He is reining in his horse; the latter has all four feet on the ground, as if brought suddenly to a standstill, and the General's figure sways a little backward. The dedication is fixed for July 4.

The twenty niches about the Senate Chamber at the National Capitol are to contain busts of the presiding officers of the Senate, none to exceed $800 in cost, and if possible each to be modeled by a citizen of the State to which the presiding officer belonged. The three Vice-Presidents, Hannibal Hamlin, William A. Wheeler, and Chester A. Arthur, were selected to begin with, for at the time they were still alive. Mr. Hamlin was allotted to Simons of Maine, Mr. Wheeler to J. Q. A. Ward of New York, and Mr. Arthur to Gordon of New York. A bust of John C. Calhoun has been offered by its sculptor, Theodore Mills, although he is not a citizen of South Carolina, and it has been placed in a niche awaiting the approval of the Library Committee. To accommodate all the busts there will be marble brackets placed against the panels in the chamber.

W. W. Story writes from Rome to oppose the placing of his monument to Francis S. Key at Golden Gate Park on Strawberry Hill or any other eminence. "It is very dangerous to place any monument in a position where it is seen afar off and against the sky, and this for many reasons. The light robs it of its contour and of its special interest, and makes it very ineffective, if not false. The whole monument will be about fifty feet in hight, and will be best seen at a short distance—so short a distance that the character, individuality, and expression of the figures can be clearly seen and not looked up to from below. Everything looked up to from below is of necessity dwarfed in its proportions by perspective, and in this case the special character and interest of the figures would be injured, or, at least, not clearly seen. The nearer one can see it the more effective it will be."

CONCERNING PICKPOCKETS.

Characteristics of Members of the Craft of Different Nations.

New York *Graphic:* In a volume recently published in Paris, the work of M. Mace, formerly Chief of the Detective Police, is a chapter devoted to "pickpockets." The writer has evidently a large amount of information on the subject, for he discusses in a most interesting manner the peculiarities of these chevaliers d'industrie according to their respective nationalities. He seems to hold the English pickpockets in great contempt and asserts that the reputation which they enjoy as expert thieves is entirely undeserved, and that, as a general rule, they are very maladroit and bungling in their methods. They are, he says, both of the male and female sex, the latter not being found to any extent among other nations. They ply their trade anywhere, in the theatre, in the ball-room, concert halls, museums, churches, race-courses, and in fact wherever large assemblies are found, and especially in the crowded omnibuses, which they know how to "work" with great success, and here at least can empty the pockets of those who are best guarded against their approach. Several cases are cited to show how skillfully this branch of the trade is operated and of the devices resorted to to put victims off their guard and escape detection, which would seem to disprove the author's assertion that the English are not up to all the sharp practices of the profession.

The German pickpocket differs materially in his methods from his English brother. He is master of what is called "l'esbrouffe," which consists in the old trick of colliding violently with the victim and profiting by the latter's confusion to relieve him of his watch or pocketbook. He frequents the race-courses and the large shops, and he is frequently met with in large financial establishments, where people go to deposit or draw money, where he watches for the right person to come along. The Germans are more skillful at this method of pocket-picking than any other nation. The Spaniards are worthy of mention, although they appear to have no marked peculiarities in their methods, from the fact that they make a sort of religion of the profession and provide themselves with chaplets, relics of the saints, rosaries, and other sacred articles, to placate the Holy Virgin for engaging in the illegal business. When arrested they affect the most shameless hypocrisy, commending themselves to God, to the Virgin, and to all the saints in Paradise.

According to M. Mace the Italian pickpocket is the master of his profession. He knows his skill and is conscious of his superiority, and, in a word, is the only one of his stripe that can laugh at all the police in Europe. Unfortunately for him, however, his overweening confidence in his own adroitness and skill brings him to grief occasionally; but if the Italian, says this authority, had the prudence of an Englishman he would be able to defy all the detectives in the universe. The French pickpockets are cosmopolitan in their methods, sometimes employing those of the English and sometimes those of the German, according to circumstances, and they are not unskillful in their use of those foreign devices. They have also invented many of their own, which, if the police reports are any indication, show that the French are not behind other nations in originality and ingenuity in this direction. Nothing is said of American pickpockets, but there is no doubt that a very interesting chapter might be devoted to the light-fingered gentry on this side. Like the French they are cosmopolitan in their use of methods, and in their ranks may be found not only men and women, but children as well. The latter, as recent experience goes to show, are by no means behind their elders in skill and nimbleness. In fact one of the most successful as well as one of the boldest pickpockets on record was the little girl who was so recently detected in the crime, and whose exploits attracted so much public attention. Judging from some of the "celebrated cases" cited by M. Mace, this one to which we have just alluded would probably fill the French detective with unqualified amazement.

CIGARETS IN SPAIN.

The Row of Babies' Cradles in a Seville Tobacco Factory.

When you enter the enormous rooms crowded with girls dressed in bright colors the coup d'œil is striking in the extreme. In one immense low-vaulted room there are 1,500 girls. They sit in endless rows, about twenty girls to the row, on either side of the room, all at little tables, all rolling cigarets. There is a blaze and a blur of color, a babel of tongues. Every girl has a gay handkerchief about her neck—every girl has a bright flower stuck in her hair. All along the walls hang the gay outdoor dresses of the little cigaretmakers. As I walk, blushing and nervous, down an endless avenue of flashing eyes, I grow almost giddy. It is a sea of women's faces, an undulating ocean of flower-decked heads. One has to pick one's way carefully down the central avenue, for it is blocked all along the line with cradles. The married cigaretmakers are allowed to bring their babies with them to the factory. They rock the cradle with one foot while their busy fingers roll the cigaret.

"Silence!" is called by the forewoman as the visitor passes down the line, but there is a "chut-chut" every second from some dark-eyed wench who points to a cradle and holds out her hand. It is the habit of visitors to bestow occasional coppers on the babies, and so all the young mothers are on the alert for the visitors' charity.

The girls earn good wages. At many of the tables whole families are working together. But the hours are long, and the atmosphere awful. The damp, warm odor of the tobacco in the long, low-roofed rooms is in itself almost stupefying. But there is no ventilation, and the atmosphere is absolutely indescribable. Many of the girls smoke cigarets at their work. I was very glad to light one myself long before I had done the round of the factory.—*London Referee.*

DYING FOR DIAMONDS.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE MINES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELDS.

Slaughter of the Blacks and Their Retaliation on the Miners—Some of the Minor Chiefs Declare a War of Extermination—Guarding Kimberley Against the Infuriated Blacks—Some Stones of Enormous Value.

Kimberley (South Africa) Letter in the Philadelphia *News:* The slaughter of the blacks and their retaliation on the miners have kept Kimberley in a continual ferment for the last three months, and have already been of serious injury to the diamond settlement, as well as far more destructive of human life than is acknowledged here, or than the outside world has any idea of. Not since the mines were discovered in 1867 have they been more crowded with adventurers from all parts of the world than this winter. The number of diamonds sold to the United States and to dealers known to supply the American market has been less than usual, but demand for the European and Asiatic buyers has seemed to increase. Since the troubles with the natives began, early in January, however, dealers have been more wary in coming, for the journey through the brush from the coast has been in many cases fatal to white adventurers. In many others they lost their lives before they had been two weeks in the diggings.

The negroes found here by the first diamond-seekers were nominally independent, but more or less in bondage to the Boers, who frowned down further white settlement. The Boer Vorbal, who bought the "Star of South Africa," the first diamond found in Kimberley, from the native who picked it up, gave the man 500 sheep and horses, quite as much to buy his silence as to purchase the stone. But the rush began in less than a month afterward, and by the fall thousands of white men—desperadoes, gamblers, "chevaliers of industry" from the capitals of Europe and disappointed gold-seekers from California and Australia crowded into the valley of the Vaal and began ransacking the peculiar soapstone formations which distinguished these from any other diamond mines in the world.

For these rough men, who treated them often as brutes, the blacks soon acquired a most intense aversion. They refused to do work of any kind for the miners, who would sometimes seize a native, keep him captive in one of their huts, and compel him for weeks at a time, at the point of a pistol, to do the cooking, washing, and other menial work for a dozen or two of rough whites, who would "spur him up," as they put it, occasionally by firing off pistols over his head or rapping his knuckles with the handles of their clasp-knives.

Feb. 5 Devlin, a miner from Liverpool, while out hunting with three comrades, came across a band of natives and carried off one of them to their cabins as a slave. They lived some distance from any other miners, toward the hills to the northwest of the town, and nothing was known here of their adventure. The next morning Devlin was found in the door of his cabin with a spear stuck clean through him, while the other two lay, almost dead from loss of blood, on the floor behind him, one with a spear in his side and the other pinned to the plank bed he had been sleeping on by an assagai through the neck. The black slave was nowhere to be seen.

When the news was brought to Kimberley the excitement was tremendous. By noon some seventy armed miners were galloping along the trail of the band of natives who had evidently made the rescue and butchered Devlin. After fifteen miles hard riding the blacks were overtaken in a gorge that ran abruptly into the Vaal, and there, between the pistols of the miners and the boiling current which runs very swiftly over the most precipitous part of the bed of the Vaal, more than forty of the natives lost their lives. It is said that many were ridden into the river by main force, and the bodies of others who had been shot down were thrown in and swept away. Nobody knows just how many of them were killed, but there was enough slaughter to enrage the natives all up and down the Vaal Valley.

A general rally of the blacks followed from the mountains fifty miles around. One or two of the minor chiefs, notably Suba, formally declared a war of extermination against all the whites in the country. The number of negro warriors who swarmed around Kimberley could not have been less than 450. Some few of them were armed with pistols, but in most cases the assagai and bow and arrows were their only weapons. They began by butchering the Boers, their more ancient enemies, now doubly hateful. Twenty or thirty of the richest ranchers in Vaal Valley had their throats cut, their barns burned, and their sheep and oxen driven off in half a dozen nights. When heavily-armed bodies of miners rode out after them, it was exceedingly difficult to do more than find the savages' last night's camp-fire. Everywhere ruin and bloodshed marked the trail, and in few, if any, cases did they show fight. But every straggler, every belated scouting party, was ambushed remorselessly. And the outlying settlements of Kimberley had to be abandoned entirely, everybody moving inside the great corral in the centre of the town. Here day and night during the "siege," as it was called, for a couple of months, gambling of all kinds, drinking, dancing, and even more offensive amusements have borne witness to the general demoralization.

Finally the blacks were driven away. Since then an armed patrol has been on duty every night around Kimberley, and numerous encounters have taken place, with more or less loss of life, between the blacks and the miners.

From Kimberley all the diamonds found in the Vaal Valley are shipped. The depot of the Orange Valley is much smaller, but these two points between the years 1867 and 1881 alone exported $200,000,000 in diamonds. After that the production fell off, but within the last year or two it has been greatly increased, and the discovery of the new fields some distance down the valley has started another big boom for Kimberley—or had started it, rather, until the situation with the blacks became so serious. Some of the most famous Kimberley diamonds now known to diamond experts all over the world are the following:

The Dudley, or Star of South Africa, is chiefly notable from the fact that its discovery marked the beginning of the development of the diamond fields of South Africa. It was found in 1867 by a black, who sold it to a Dutch settler. The latter discovered it to be a genuine diamond and of eighty-three carats in weight. It was reduced to forty-six and a half carats in cutting and polishing, and was afterwards sold to the Earl of Dudley for $11,200. It is a triangular stone of great brilliancy and perfectly colorless. Its present owner has had it mounted with ninety-five smaller brilliants as a coronet, thereby giving full effect to its beautiful form and splendid lustre.

The Stewart was discovered in 1872. It weighed 288½ carats in the rough and 140 carats after cutting. Like the majority of South African diamonds, it has a light yellow tinge, but its crystallization is very perfect. Until the discovery of the Porter-Rhodes stone, in 1880, this was the largest diamond ever discovered in South African fields. The Porter-Rhodes is a blue and white stone, weighing 150 carats.

The Porter-Rhodes, which takes it name from its owner, was discovered in 1880. It is yet uncut and is valued in its present condition at $200,000. It is called the blue-white diamond, of pure water and of great beauty. Its weight is 150 carats. It differs materially from the majority of the stones found at the Cape, which are ordinarily of a yellowish lustre.

The deposit in which diamonds are found here is an upright mass of steatitic or soapstone clay, some 200 yards wide, with a superficial area of nine acres. Sticking up all through this mass are found throats or pipes of the steatite, through which the volcanic matter containing the diamonds have been ejected. The surrounding sandstone, which protects these "chimneys," is entirely barren of diamond. The claims are laid out thirty-one feet square and are worked down to a depth of 400 feet.

"*Rhodes' Kumyss,*" so highly recommended by all physicians, is the best made. Beware of imitations. Obtain the genuine by ordering it from Rhodes' Pharmacy, 504 North Clark street. Telephone 3027.

The Thomas Jefferson

Cigar is made from the finest Cuban tobacco imported. C. Jevne & Co., 110 and 112 Madison-st.

Best office for tickets and freight rates, East or West, 232 Clark street, under Grand Pacific.

Colby, 219 State street, is bound to lead in low prices for furniture and draperies this year.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A FLAT ROLL OF PENCIL MEMORANDUMS April 25 between Stock-Yards and Madison-st. Reward to finder. Address P 82, Tribune office.

STRAYED—ENGLISH BLUE BELDEN SETTER dog: black head, blue spots on back, white marks. Deliver to J. S. Kirk & Co.'s barn and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED GRADUATE in pharmacy; 12 years' experience; married; speaks German; capable of taking full charge. Best city references. H 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale liquor house; experienced in all its branches. Can give good references. Address O 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER by an honest, reliable, and strictly temperate young man. Address 344 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD BOOKKEEPER and timekeeper of experience with some contractor or factory. Good references. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—GOOD penman, quick at figures; small salary to commence with. Address P 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address and experience as shipping-clerk or copyist, or to do general office-work. Best references given. Address SAM ADDISON, 3731 Stanton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TRAINED IN salesroom of Scotch woolen and cotton manufacturer; could be useful to importers. P 34, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 17 IN ARCHITECT'S office as pupil. Address C. N. NOBLE, 57 Florimond-st.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 TO learn a good trade. J. KEIM, 53 Florimond-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO tracing in architect's office. Address P 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MERCHANT TAILOR as cutter; long experience. Address P 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN SASH, door, and blind factory; hardwood a specialty. Best city references. Address P 37, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, COMPETENT and first-class coachman that knows how to make himself useful. Good reference. P 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married man, no children; 15 years' experience. A1 reference. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENGINEER; reference, Engineers Company. Address W. L., 9 Lakeside Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands care fine horses; no objection going out of town. P 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; SINGLE; five years' first-class New York and Baltimore references; willing and obliging; city or country. Address P 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman. Address P 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG coachman. Good city reference and experience. P 92, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST JANITOR OR valet for some respectable party, or place of trust. P 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG, ENERGETIC, and talented man, having a wife and two children, being in a critical state of poverty, will accept any honorable work for moderate compensation. P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a place to wash dishes or be handy around house or work in a hotel. Call at 690 Carroll-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO MEN, ONE with wife for housekeeper, on farm; board and small wages; one experienced veterinary surgeon. HARVIE, 2126 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN; ANY KIND of light work. Call 1954 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN factory, store, or outside work. Good references as to honesty, sobriety, and intelligence. Anything for a start. Address P 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY AN English lady (Catholic) as correspondence clerk in an office. Address, stating terms, C K, Box 84, Brandon, Manitoba.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT as bookkeeper, cashier, or correspondent. A1 references. P 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper. Best of references. Address P 14, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO is a high school graduate and a competent stenographer and caligraph operator. Address P 27, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family. Call at 37 South Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, is a stranger in the city; is a good cook and laundress; in a private family. P 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish waitress and housemaid on North Side. Verbal references. 1411 Wabash-av. MISS W. C. CARPENTER.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Call at 3709 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, TIDY, RELIABLE girl for second work in strictly private family. City references. Call at 126 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; no washing. Call at 231 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Please call at 4009 Butterfield-st., up-stairs. References.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good cook, washer, and ironer. Good references. No postal cards. Call for two days 2520 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as cook and laundress in private family. 4536 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework or second work in small American family. 1812 Butterfield-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work. Call at 54 Wright-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Call 37 South Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS AS first-class cook and second girl. Best of references given. Call at 204 Chicago-av., Flat B.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WOULD like work in private family, children's clothes a specialty; terms reasonable. 24 Welland-st., near Schiller.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as working housekeeper; suburbs. References. 341 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, nurse for invalid, or family seamstress. 341 North Franklin-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS OR TO do second work in private family; colored. 3138 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, IRONING, cleaning, out and at home. Reference. Laundress, 119 North Ashland-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent cooks, laundresses, and girls for general housework apply at Employment office, 94 Thirty-fifth-st.; MRS. T. HARTIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good cooks and second girls call at 2719 State-st. Furnish references.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND TIMEKEEPER by a builder and manufacturer. One who has had some experience in this line preferred. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper for a wholesale liquor house, must speak German, and be able to correspond in English and German. Best of references required. Address, P 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, GERMAN-AMERICAN, at least 3 years' experience. Address with references from former employers. WM. STRIBLEN, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; ONE WITH 3 OR 4 years' experience. Must have good references and be willing to work hard. Address W. C. GARWOOD, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. 307 NORTH FRANKLIN-st. Registered.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A large jobbing house; only those who have had experience need apply. Address P 90, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A MALE STENOGRAPHER ABOUT 17 to 20 years old, competent to write shorthand and work a Remington No. 2; well recommended. Address P 81, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMAN; good wages to good man. Apply after 5 p. m., 201 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN WHO VISITS the dry-goods trade in the Western States to carry an elegant line of colored cottons on commission. Address P 77, Tribune office. Only men with established trade need apply.

WANTED — SHIRT SALESMEN TO TAKE orders for custom work. Pullman Shirt Co., 87 Market-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY OF INTELLIGENCE and some experience; good reference required. Address P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE A GOOD one. Apply in own handwriting. P 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD FOR OFFICE and general work in machinery house. Address in own hand P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN FLOWER STORE. 553 West Madison-st.

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WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKERS NICOLL the Tailor, cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—GOOD COAT, PANTS, AND VEST makers for our tailoring department. BRACHT & KESLER, 182 Wabash-av.

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WANTED — A FOREMAN FOR WHOLESALE clothing house; state experience and reference. P 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS — NON-UNION MEN at No. 538 Dearborn-av. Apply at once.

WANTED—PAPER-RULER—ALSO YOUNG MAN with experience to run cutting machine. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 26 Randolph-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WILLING TO MAKE himself useful. Best of references and not afraid of work. P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD GROOM. REFERENCES required. P 78, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats made to order on weekly payments. References. P 950, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE for an easy money-making business; our labor-saving invention pays larger profits than any other occupation in America; workers absolutely clear from $1 to $3 an hour; men who are not financially "strapped" should send for free samples and particulars. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN OF large experience, influence, and capacity to enlist capitalists in an extensive deal in real estate, insuring large returns. References exchanged. Address O 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CITY CANVASSERS, with references, to sell improved wire door mat. C. L. GRAHAM, 53 State-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTY, WILLING YOUNG MAN to learn dentistry; living with parents. McCHESNEY BROS, 73 Clark-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; ONE that is familiar with writing up descriptive sketches; for a trade paper; liberal commission paid. Address P 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SELL novelty on street. P 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR CENTURY Company's superbly illustrated history; prospectus now ready. McDONNELL BROS., 185 Dearborn-st., Adams Express Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR MAILING DEPARTMENT; Protestant German-American preferred; must be over 18 years and a rapid writer. Write application in English and German. Salary $5 per week for the present; permanent position to the right party. P 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A plain, rapid hand; situation permanent; wages $6. Address P 26, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 2003 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAT AND competent second girl.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND laundress; American preferred; first-class city reference required. 3242 Lake Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS in private family. 3347 South Park-av. Good wages to a good girl.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL. GOOD REFERENCES required. Apply at 2822 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must come well recommended. 232 La Salle-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. APPLY at 400 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; no washing; private family; apply with references. 2 Park row.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 6061 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS, with references, in small family. 3166 Groveland-av.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in family of two. 2924 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK without washing. Apply at 3152 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK FOR a family of three; good wages. 1507½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family. 531 37th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work in private family. 3865 Lake-av.

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WANTED—TO GO TO FIRST CLASS TOWN IN Minnesota a good hat trimmer. Apply to Mr. LITTLE, with D. B. Fisk & Co.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL WHO has good reference, to care for children. Apply at 313 Superior-st.

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WANTED—GOOD HOUSEKEEPER BY A WIDOWER with two children to go to country town. Must have good references. Apply today at Windsor European Hotel, Room No. 1.

WANTED—CAPABLE AND REFINED LADY housekeeper, to direct a servant and care for children; one who can teach piano preferred. GEORGE FIRST, P.-O. Box 143, Chicago.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS BY THE day; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply all week at 210 Webster-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—I CAN FURNISH 1,000 INDUSTRIOUS ladies with permanent lucrative employment; no fraud or humbug. Hundreds of testimonials from ladies made independent through this work. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ON "ODORLESS COOKERS," WARRANTED to broil and fry without smell. No competition. Sells readily. Morgan M'f'g Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

TWO AGENTS WANTED—REAR BASEMENT, 123 La Salle-st. Universal Tripod Co.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR CIGAR FACTORY; must have good city trade and be well recommended. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO TRAVEL WITH general agents through Northwest; salary or commission. M A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED — MEDICAL BOOK SALESMEN — There will be two or three vacancies in the Western States for solicitors on the American system of gynecology and obstetrics, which we shall shortly publish. None but those having first-class records are desired. Address LEA BROTHERS & CO., 706 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
An elegant stone-front 9-room house at 4 Groveland-park (one block from Ill. Central R.R.); only $50.
An elegant 8-room brick house at 3645½ Stanton-av.; cheap.
A splendid stone-front, 16 large room house at 2251 South Park-av.; splendid location for room renting and boarding house.
A very nice 9-room attic brick cottage at 22 Groveland-court; only $30.
The above houses have all modern improvements: bathroom, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, furnace, marble mantels, large yards; will be put in A1 order, etc.; convenient to steam and cable cars. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges'. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
2973 GROVELAND-AV.—Corner of 30th-st., 2-story and sub-basement stone front, all first-class improvements; fine neighborhood; well lighted and complete in all ways.
2627 CALUMET-AV.—2-story and sub-basement, all first-class improvements, newly papered, etc.
2432 PRAIRIE-AV.—Two-story and basement; all first-class improvements, etc.
2961 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—3-story and basement, corner house: well lighted; all modern improvements: furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, etc.

TO RENT—BY TAYLOR & RANKIN, 31ST, CORNER Cottage Grove-av.
Only a few houses left. The following are the newly papered, painted, etc.:
3361 Indiana-av., 12-room brick: $65.
2814 Indiana-av., 10-room brick: $50.
3404 Prairie-av., 6-room brick: $40.
3126 Vernon-av., 10-room brick: $65.
3161 Rhodes-av., 9-room brick: $50.
3124 Rhodes-av., 7-room brick: $35.
3000 Vernon-av., 10-room brick: $45.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, NO. 85 THIRD-AV., suitable for small hotel. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$30—2-STORY FRAME 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 1134 Bowen-av.; hot and cold water, bath, closet, and gas; 5 minutes' walk from Drexel-boulevard trains and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. Owner, GEO. F. MORGAN, Sheriff's office.

TO RENT—3400 FOREST-AV.—NEW AND MODERN house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; every convenience; east front; $25. B. R. DE YOUNG, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV.—
The very elegant house No. 1636; D. R. on the main floor; rooms all large, steam heat, good light.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—11 OAKWOOD-AV., PRESSED brick, stone trimmed, stone steps, 8 foot stone sidewalk, paved streets, frescoed; all modern improvements; first-class in every respect; near I. C. 10 minute trains and cable cars; rent $75 per month; also house at $10 per month. FRANK KNAPP, 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1822 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement brick, 14 rooms, in good repair, with furnace, gas fixtures, storm windows, etc. Also 1242 Indiana-av., 2-story basement stone front, 14 rooms; a very convenient house, 4 rooms deep. Rent low to good tenants.
OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT ONE-STORY AND basement brick cottage No. 3227 Indiana-av. will be put in complete order, papered, and painted; has every convenience; hot and cold water, bath, closet, marble mantels, etc.; very complete for small family; the improvements now being made on this avenue make the location very desirable; will rent reasonable to a desirable tenant. Address or call on CASHIER this office.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 4333 St. Lawrence-av.
Two-story and basement brick house, 4109 Langley-av.
Apply to H. M. BOICE at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end 18th-st. bridge.

TO RENT—2726 PRAIRIE-AV., DESIRABLE 9-room house; $45.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1804 AND 1806 INDIANA-AV.: MODERN houses; 11 rooms; fine location; low rents.
WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3309 MICHIGAN-AV.—A TWO-STORY brick residence, with large lot 40x180.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—
ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
I will sell clean newspapers to protect your furniture and crockery, and to spread under your carpets, etc.
DELIVERED FREE!
35 cents a hundred.
Address H. F. JOHNSON, 50 South Ann-st., City.

TO RENT—3633 VERNON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL house of 12 rooms; bath and closet on each floor; completely and elegantly furnished; large yard and barn; fine neighborhood; $100.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 2823 AND 2825, two 3-story and basement brick residences in first-class order, with brick barns.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 12 ROOM stone front modern house: all in perfect order; on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st.
A. D. HYDE & CO., Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1841 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR cable and train; will put house in excellent order. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK. 1613 Prairie-av., from May 1, $60. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD — HOUSES Nos. 234 and 240, nearly new and thoroughly modern; possession May 1; will paper and put in thorough condition; rent $50 per month.
P. E. STANLEY & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2711 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE 14-room house in fine order; $70.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—198 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—11-ROOM house; low rent.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2714 MICHIGAN-AV., NEW, MODERN 11-room house, finished in hardwood.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
2419 South Park-av., brown stone front.
2635 Indiana-av., 8 rooms, with barn.
2342 Prairie-av., 12 rooms, furnished.
3733 Johnson-place, 10 rooms.
A. D. HYDE & CO., Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 190 Twenty-fifth-st.; south front, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; from June 1; $50 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—GEORGIA MARBLE front, 3005 Calumet-av.; 8 good rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water with every room, closets off from every room and halls, laundry in cellar, two furnaces; nothing lacking to make it the most complete residence in the city. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers and Real-Estate Brokers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE TWO-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 1923 Indiana-av.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$60—NEW MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK, in perfect order, elegantly papered, D. and K. on parlor floor; 818 Oakwood-boulevard. Owner at 915.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 WASHINGTON-st.:
No. 3140 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, twelve rooms, all in first-class condition; brick barn; key at 3138. $60 a month.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, 3308 FOREST-AV. Inquire at 3304 Forest-av.

TO RENT—2009 INDIANA-AV.—MARBLE FRONT 13-room house, with billiard-room, brick barn, etc.; complete repair; at low rent. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—3020 LAKE PARK-AV., 5-ROOM brick house, convenient to I. C. R. R. Station and 31st.; cheap to good tenant. Call at MANASSE, 88 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$55—WABASH-AV., 2233 AND 2237, TWO stories and cellar stone fronts. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., 24 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGTON-st.—2959 Michigan-av., two-story frame, $37.50 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, OR partly furnished house, 2 stories and cellar, near Thirty-first-st., a very attractive and pleasant place, in one of the best neighborhoods in city; rent, unfurnished, $65 per month. Address P 76, Tribune.

TO RENT — 2947–2951 INDIANA-AV.: STONE fronts, 13 and 10 rooms; all conveniences; in fine order. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$40—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT 10 room brick house and barn, 3559 Vernon-av. Apply at 3616 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—2311 WABASH-AV.—11 ROOMS, BATH and modern conveniences, with or without brick barn; low rent to choice tenant.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1839 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE: modern improvements; perfect order. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—3017 GROVELAND-AV.—A MODERN 2-story and cellar, brick house; very reasonable.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—LOW—3238 PRAIRIE-AV., 10 ROOMS, barn; partly furnished; only $40, or will sell for $5,500; bargain.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—A 2-story and basement stone-front residence, with brick barn.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO GOOD PARTY—2803 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 16-room marble-front house; furnace, bath, and gas fixtures new. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 3847 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, 2835 South Park-av.; $20. E. B. MYERS & CO., 132 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2731 INDIANA-AV., EXCELLENT 12-room house; also, South Englewood, 8-room house, with barn; bargains. BRAINERD, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2625 INDIANA-AV., 8-ROOM FRAME house, with barn, in perfect order.
A. D. HYDE & CO., Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 STONE-FRONT HOUSES, VERNON-AV. between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 9 rooms, rent $55. J. F. GILLETTE, owner, 6 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—
1322 Indiana-av., stone front, 12 rooms all conveniences $55.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3763 ELLIS-AV., FURNISHED, MODERN 10-room house; large lot. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHINGTON-st.:
2528 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement, 13 rooms; large barn; low rent.
1634 Prairie-av., 3-story and basement brown stone; steam heat, etc., low rent.
3635 Prairie-av., new and modern 10 room dwelling; elegant finish; $60.

TO RENT—1445 MICHIGAN-AV., THE ELEGANT 13-room modern new house, beautifully papered throughout; price $1,500 per year; possession at once.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, WITH BATH, $25 per month. 3735 Forest-av.

TO RENT—$42.50—PRAIRIE-AV., 3944 AND 3946, three stories and cellar, stone fronts, near boulevard trains; every convenience; very cheap. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., 24 Bryan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—234 MARSHFIELD-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms and bathroom.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—VERY FINE COTTAGE; 5 ROOMS; cheap rent. 272 Winchester-av.

TO RENT—422 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, COR. Ada-st.—3-story and basement residence of 14 rooms; splendid furnace and gas fixtures; house in good repair. SHELDON, HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., NORTHWEST corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
97 Park-av., frame, 9 rooms, thorough repair.
44 South Ada-st., stone-front house, 9 rooms.
175 South Lincoln-st., corner, brick, 10 rooms.
33 South Hoyne-av., stone front, 10 rooms, $42.50.
439 West Van Buren-st., brick, 10 rooms.
412 W. Congress-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms.
508 Fulton-st., frame, 11 rooms.
408 West Congress-st., brick, 11 rooms.
61 North Ashland-av., brick, 10 rooms, $30.
889 West Polk-st., brick, 8 rooms, $27.50.
284 Warren-av., frame 8 rooms.
110 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms, $45.
357 Warren-av., frame, 10 rooms, $37.50.
735 W. Harrison-st., brick, 9 rooms, $40.
740 W. Lake-st., 10 rooms and barn.
317 Park-av., brick, 11 rooms and barn.
678 W. Monroe-st., brick, 10 rooms.
81 Park-av., stone front, 10 rooms and barn.
172 South Peoria-st., frame, 10 rooms.
554 Fulton-st., frame, 12 rooms and barn, $30.
339 West Adams-st., brick, 15 rooms, and barn.
49 South Elizabeth-st., stone front, 10 rooms.
12 Page-st., house, 8 rooms, $25.50.
177 South Hoyne-av., cottage, 5 rooms.
334 Winchester-av., 7 rooms and barn, $22.50.
48 Warren-av., house, 9 rooms, $30.
832 West Adams-st., frame, 8 rooms.
517½ West Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms.
765 Washington-boulevard, elegant brick, 12 rooms.
908 West Monroe-st., brick, 10 rooms.
736 Cornell-av., frame, 7 rooms; $18.
359 West Congress-st., house, 10 rooms, and barn.
156 West Jackson-st., house, 10 rooms; $35.50.
472 West Jackson-st., stone-front, 12 rooms.
28 Warren-av., house, 10 rooms (furnished).
309 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms, and barn.
324 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms.
260 Marshfield-av., stone-front, 10 rooms.
422 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms.
371 West Monroe-st., house, 10 rooms.
166 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms.
161 Walnut-st., house, 9 rooms, and barn.
472 Ashland-av., brick, 9 rooms.
1001 West Harrison-st., brick, 8 rooms; $35.
648 Carroll-av., house, 6 rooms, and barn.
536 West Chicago-av., house, 6 rooms.
Also many others.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHINGTON-st.:
198 Robey-st., near Adams, new 2-story and cellar modern house $45.00
840 Adams-st., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, all conveniences, good condition. 45.00
156 Leavitt-st., 2-story and cellar modern house, furnace, gas fixtures, etc. 45.00
Congress-st., southwest corner Laflin, 2-story and cellar stone front, newly repaired 50.00
42 Curtis-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms 50.00
853 West Congress-st., 2-story brick, good order. 30.00
469 Van Buren-st., 2-story, 14 rooms; d. r. on parlor floor 50.00
31 Pratt-place, 2-story and cellar brick 45.00
652 Austin-av., 6-room cottage 30.00

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGTON-st.—Large two-story and cellar brick house, southeast corner Jackson and Campbell-av., with lot 150x90; $45 per month.
128 Ashland-av., two-story, mansard, and cellar; lot 32x150; $60.
126 Loomis, two-story and cellar; stone, $40.
250 Van Buren and barn; lot 10⅓x125; $40.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STONE FRONT HOUSES, corner Monroe-st. and California-av.; 10 rooms, desirable, pleasant, healthful neighborhood; no better houses in Chicago for twice the rent. See them.

TO RENT—59 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—MODERN 8 room residence.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSES, IN FINE CONDITION and all conveniences; 220 and 282 Marshfield-av.; $40.
CARTER H. HARRISON JR., 204 Dearborn-st., 231 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front houses, 655, 659, and 663 Adams-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.:
1185 Grenshaw-st., brick cottage, corner $17
1169 Fillmore-st., brick cottage 16
1148 West Taylor-st., brick cottage 16
1168 West Taylor-st., brick cottage 16
1170 Harvard-st., brick cottage 16

TO RENT—TWO AND THREE STORY BRICK houses with all modern conveniences on Pearce-st., near business centre, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—84 DE KALB-ST., ELEGANT 2-STORY brick residence, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; $35.
J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 20, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE DWELLINGS with brick barns, at 81, 83, 87, and 89 Park av., 765 Washington-boulevard; all modern improvements; first-class location. Apply at 354 N. Halsted-st. or 277 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—162 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—10 ROOMS, two floors, stone front, side windows, gas fixtures, furnace, $50. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—424½ WEST JACKSON-ST., BRICK ten-room house; modern improvements; good order.

TO RENT—66 PARK-AV., 12-ROOM HOUSE, with barn; modern improvements; will be put in first-class order; cheap.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—195 WINCHESTER-AV., FIRST FLAT, 6 rooms; furnace, $35.
197 Winchester-av., first flat, 7 rooms; furnace; handsomely papered, $37.50.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—800 JACKSON-ST., 10-ROOM BRICK; $35.
B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1256 ADAMS-ST.—7-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE; $32.50.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 163 Winchester-av.; choice neighborhood; to small family. $35.

TO RENT — 671 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD Cottage, 5 rooms, in good repair; low rent to good tenant.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK—10-ROOM FURNISHED house, all complete; everything first-class. 58 Dearborn-st. A. J. TRUNKEY.

TO RENT—214 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick, 10 rooms; furnace and gas fixtures; $40 month.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—855 CONGRESS-ST., 2-STORY BRICK, bath, etc.; $30. 226 and 228 South Hoyne-av., new modern houses; only $40. 110 and 112 South Leavitt-st., modern brick houses with all improvements, and will be put in perfect order; $40. See owner.
C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29: from 11 to 2 o'clock daily.

TO RENT—636 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—A 2-story basement brick, with extension, in good order. Room 2, 173 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—502 MARSHFIELD-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement 10-room brick; in first-class condition; cheap to good tenant. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 15, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—504 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick; hot and cold water. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—
838 West Congress-st., 2-story brick $35.00
282 Wood-st., 9 rooms and bath, furnace and gas-fixtures 35.00
245 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, furnace and gas, 9 rooms and bath 37.50
37 N. Ashland-av., 9-room stone front 37.50
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements; good brick barn. No. 907 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—DETACHED RESIDENCE, 8 ROOMS, all conveniences; stable; 432 South Oakley-av.; carpets and range for sale. Call before 9 or after 5 for two days.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, 177 LA SALLE-st.:
841 Adams-st., 2-story and basement 10-room brick $45.00
675 Adams-st., cor. Honore, 7-room frame 35.00
189 Lincoln-st., first flat 20.00

TO RENT—871 ADAMS, $35, 2-STORY BASEMENT brick. Apply 865 Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., NORTHEAST corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.:
741 North Park-av.; $55. Also 745, 745½, and 747; $52.50 each: within a block of Lincoln Park, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.; are complete with gas-fixtures, storm sash, and screens; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day.
676 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, new, hardwood finished, gas-fixtures, and screens, complete; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; rent $55; open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
430 North State-st., 14 rooms, 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar; $75.
434 North State-st., 14 rooms, 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar, with barn in rear; $80.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, 163 WASHINGTON-st., Rooms 1 and 3:
HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.
NOS. 418 AND 420 NORTH STATE-ST.—All first-class improvements: bath, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, etc. Splendid neighborhood.
NO. 91 HILL-ST.—2-story and sub-basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, furnace, laundry, etc.
NO. 519 BELDEN-AV.—Corner house, stone front, well lighted, all first-class improvements; view of Lincoln Park.
HOUSES—Northeast corner of Menomonee and Wells-sts., near Lincoln Park; all modern improvements; good locality.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHINGTON-st.:
Clark-st., northeast corner Oak, 14 rooms, 3-story and basement $80
250 Ohio-st., 13 rooms, large barn 100
357 Superior-st., 3-story, 9 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor 60
200 Goethe-st., modern, 12 rooms, green stone front 75
355 La Salle-av., large 13-room house, steam heat, etc 100
187 Rush-st., near Chicago-av., 3-story modern house, plate glass windows, screens, gas fixtures, furnace; rent moderate ....

TO RENT — 149 PINE-ST., 11-ROOM MODERN house; d. and k. on parlor floor. T. W. GROVER, 38 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., BETWEEN WEBSTER and Belden-avs., very handsome brick house and barn: all modern conveniences.
State-st., north of Division, handsome 3-story brick, finished in hardwood; parlor, sitting, and dining rooms on main story; about 8 bed-rooms.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 11-ROOM HOUSE FRONTING south on Elm-st., near Lake Shore drive, in perfect order and very pleasant. Inquire of J. H. DOLE, 337 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—320 LA SALLE-AV., LARGE DOUBLE brown-stone front house, with stable and carriage house, in excellent order. Inquire at 447 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, 508 NORTH STATE-ST., all conveniences; immediate possession; rent from 1st May.
GEO. H. ROZET & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—169 HOWE-ST.—10 ROOMS, LARGE yard, good barn; $40.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—539 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, with large pleasant rooms conveniently arranged; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 469 LA SALLE-AV.—A TEN-ROOM dwelling, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV., CORNER CHESTNUT, 14-room stone-front house, all modern improvement, reasonable to good party. F. J. HOFFMAN, 201 Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Rush, between Indiana and Ohio-sts. Address P 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, DEARBORN-AV.—Handsome 3-story and cellar modern brick house; all conveniences; completely furnished; will rent for 4 months from June 1 at a very low rental.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—377 AND 379 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT houses, 13 rooms each, in perfect order; choice location; will connect and rent both to the right party for boarding-house; immediate possession; low rent. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—340 NORTH STATE-ST., 13 ROOMS, $65; may be sub-let for light housekeeping.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—1743 BELMONT-AV.—9-ROOM BRICK, with 50-foot lot, east of Halsted-st.; all improvements; $40. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—367 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN PINE AND St. Clair-sts., 10-room brown stone, south front, in first-class condition; will be rented low to a good tenant. Call on A. M. LYNCH, 203 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STONE AND BRICK 9 AND 10 ROOM house; latest improvements; best sewerage; ½ block from Lincoln Park; corner North Clark-st. and Garfield-av. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—
To private families only.
384 Ontario-st., 14 rooms.
386 Ontario-st., 14 rooms.
51 St. Clair-st., 10 rooms.
55 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$23—704 ORCHARD-ST., DESIRABLE cottage; all improvements; in perfect order. M. WATKINS, Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 382 HURON-ST.; WILL BE PUT in good repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD repair, at 288 North State-st. Apply at Room 70, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—No. 341 Indiana-st., 9 rooms.
No. 236 Superior-st., 12 rooms.
No. 367 Ontario-st., 11 rooms.
T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 214 DEARBORN-AV., corner Chicago-av. Cheap. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; lovely furniture; all modern improvements; $35 per month; if necessary board it out. DOLAN, 107 South Clark-st., Room 2.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN HOUSES—
4489 Evans-av., near cable line, new seven-room house, furnished, bath, etc.; $40.
4311 Oakenwald-av.; $75.
4341 Oakenwald-av.; $65.
These are ten-room brick houses, with nice lawn, near Illinois Central R. R.
TAYLOR & RANKIN, 31st and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FURNISHED AND vacant homes at reduced rates. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—AT SUMMERDALE, 7 MILES NORTH on Northwestern; 1 block from depot, fine brick house, with furnace and lake water, a whole block of ground. Rent only $40. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4118 LAKE-AV. — ELEGANT RESIDENCE, handsome hardwood finish, living-rooms on main floor, thoroughly modern, convenient to daily suburban trains at Oakland station, also one block from starting point of Drexel boulevard, board of trade trains, and within easy reach of cable cars; reasonable rent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—9-ROOM HOUSE CONVENIENT to depot, $30 per month. P 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT — ROSALIE VILLAS—NEW BRICK, modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms, at Rosalie Court, South Park Station, Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—8 ROOM HOUSE, Tompkins-place; water and sewer; choice location; $30. JOHN B. WARREN, 53 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NICE MODERN COTTAGE, NO. 4320 Grand-boulevard; has bath-room, water-closet, and all conveniences; is really very nice; price $40; it will be put in complete order.
GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK, A DESIRABLE 2-STORY brick basement house, Madison-av., near 54th-st., with modern improvements; $25; one at $30; also part or one at $15; in first-class order. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK—2-STORY FRAME house in good order; cheap. Apply to S. S. WANE, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5463 MONROE-AV., HYDE PARK—Stylish 7 room house, with modern conveniences; rent $25. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—AT PARK RIDGE—FINE 10-ROOM brick house, $30; 6-room cottage, $13; only one block from the depot; large, shaded grounds.
CODER & MOSS, 139 Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—NEAR FORTY-THIRD-ST. STATION Illinois Central, modern brick house, 8 rooms, besides laundry, pantry, bath-room, and closets; gas, furnace, and all modern improvements; very choice neighborhood; $35. CHAS. HORTON, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—3 NEW BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES—Corner Fifty-fourth-place and Madison-av., Hyde Park; 3 blocks from steam and 1 block from cable cars; 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, and laundry. J. Q. HOYT, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—1545 DUNNING ST., Lake View, house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished: all modern improvements: large lot and garden; three lines of cars. Apply at 284 South Water-st.

TO RENT—AT DOWNER'S GROVE—
House, 7 rooms, in first-class order.
House, 7 rooms, new and nice.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, Room 19, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND mansard 9-room brick house, No. 5115 Lake-av., Hyde Park, at $40; one block from Madison Park Station, Illinois Central; has west and east exposure; overlooks lake. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st., or L. B. CURRY, No. 5121 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NORMAL PARK—6916 Stewart-av., new 9-room house, modern improvements, stone and brick basement, two blocks from Normal Station, Rock Island R. R.; $28 a month. 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—8-ROOM HOUSE, $20; 10-room, $30; well located. C. J. WARD, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—1 LEFT—CHOICE modern 7-room cottage and large lot; only $25; right at station.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—10-ROOM HOUSE, barn, and large lot; near street and steam cars; $27. M. W. ROBINSON, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

TO RENT — AT WILMETTE — DESIRABLE houses near depot; plenty of ground and shade; rent cheap.
F. P. SHELDON, Room 1, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE, NO. 1065 Wilcox-av.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; laundry, furnace, gas; all conveniences; price $35. M. J. EICH, 1061 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK, AUSTIN, AND RIDGELAND—A few more desirable houses; call for list before going out. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
An elegant 7-room brick flat at 378 39th-st., corner Prairie-av.; bay windows, etc., only $35.00
7-room brick flat at 384 39th-st.
7-room brick flat at 386 39th-st., (second flat) only 22.50
A splendid 5-room new brick flat at 4059 Indiana-av., corner 41st-st.; bay windows, etc.; only 25.00
The above flats have all modern improvements, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, marble mantels, folding doors, five clothes closets, ash chutes; no water tax; will be all newly papered and put in A1 order. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridge's. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
2702 SOUTH PARK-AV.—1st floor, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc.
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS—In building northwest corner of State and 24th-sts.; all first-class improvements.
3640 AND 3642 SOUTH STATE-ST.—2d floor, 6 rooms each, all first-class improvements, gas fixtures, bathroom, etc.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REASONABLE prices in Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—TO BE ALTERED INTO FLATS—THE elegant double stone front house 475 Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; this fine residence will be entirely remodeled, provided with the latest modern conveniences, and subdivided into bright light rooms, as many as desired in each suite to suit tenants, and will be ready for occupancy about June 1. Further particulars can be obtained at our office.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—219 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—7-ROOM flat, all modern improvements. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF stone-front house. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A STONE-FRONT HOUSE on a pleasant street, the parlor and basement floors. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT, IN FINE order; $35; location, 3616 Stanton-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS—Fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS, $25 AND $30; fine bath-rooms, mantels, closets, pantries, gas-fixtures, screens, awnings, back porches, halls lighted, janitor service, water tax paid, convenient to cable cars and Illinois Central trains; in the elegant new blocks 3701 and 3723 Cottage Grove-av.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—127 24TH-ST., 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; good location.

TO RENT—38 THIRTY-SECOND-COURT—SUPERIOR corner flats of 7 rooms each; bath, gas fixtures, janitor's service, and newly decorated.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2950 BUTLER-ST.—4-ROOM FLAT; $12. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, MASURY Building, elevator, steam heat, hot water, janitor service, hardwood finish. Apply in office, 191 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 4-ROOM FLATS CORNER VAN Buren and Sherman-sts., $25 to $35 per month. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT CARLETON flats, upper and lower, 18th-st., near Michigan-av.; 8 rooms, steam heat, janitor, and elevator. WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. Call and examine. See janitor at the building or D. W. IRWIN, American Exch. Nat. Bank, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — DREXEL - BOULEVARD, NEAR Forty-second-st.—Very desirable flat of 8 rooms, house elevation, steam heat furnished; very reasonable rent. Address for two days P 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLAT 2936 GROVELAND-AV.—SIX rooms and bath, new paper; all modern; rent $35.
U. S. DEVORE, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MODERN FLAT of 7 rooms; 3253 Rhodes-av.; convenient to I. C. trains and cable cars. P 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1817 STATE-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT ON second floor; light and convenient; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2329 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.—LOWER floor, 6 rooms and bath; entrance from hall to each room. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT, besides bathroom; good plumbing and sewerage; ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet north of intersection of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards; near cable cars and but two blocks from 39th-st. station on Illinois Central R. R.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., convenient 3, 4, 6, and 8 room flats; first-class elevator and free janitor service; rent moderate. Apply at elevator or Room 26, 101 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE FLATS IN The Belvidere, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; every convenience, newly papered, janitor. Apply to estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st., or after 3:30 at building.

TO RENT—SEVERAL 4-ROOM FLATS AT 3611 to 3621 Cottage Grove-av.; all in first-class condition, with range, gas fixtures, and bath room; water tax and janitor service paid; convenient to Ill. Cent. and street-cars; price from $15 to $25. See janitor on the premises.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS—3303 MICHIGAN-AV. Strictly first-class; rapid transit; janitor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, WABASH-AV., N. W. cor. 18th-st.; light and convenient; hot and cold water, bath, gas fixtures, janitor service, etc.; rent moderate to good tenant.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, 337 WABASH-AV. Apply at Room 70, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN THE NEW building, 1625 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price from $20 to $40 each. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE LAST OF THE BEST 6-ROOM flats now offered, 2220 Indiana-av.; bright, sunny rooms, in good order, with gas-fixtures, bath, rear and side entrance; see it; rent $30. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS, WITH storage and drying rooms; $16 to $22; Montgomery Block, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Owner, at corner drug store, 10 to 12.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE, COZY SIX room flat; bath room, hot and cold water, stationary tub, gas fixtures, etc.; pleasant surroundings; Michigan-av., near 40th-st., 18 minutes from centre; $22.50. Inquire at 4002 Michigan-av., or of W. A. GILES, Room 11, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, THIRD FLOOR, MODERN improvements, 3633 Ellis Park.

TO RENT—FLATS—2807 INDIANA-AV., 2 FLATS of 5 rooms each, $18 and $22. 3139 Dearborn-st., nice 6 room flat, with bath, $25.
TAYLOR & RANKIN, 31st-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT — 3554 PRAIRIE-AV., $50; PRESSED brick, brown stone trimmings, ten-room house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; plate and stained glass, tile vestibule. This house is in modern style and very convenient. Furniture, gas-fixtures; east front. B. R. DE YOUNG, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 4001 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, ELEGANT 7-room corner flat in good order; choice location; near Illinois Central Board of Trade train and cable cars. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3910 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE 6-ROOM MODERN flats, 1320 Indiana-av., $30 and $35; can't be beat for solid comfort.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—NO. 2726 PRAIRIE-AV.—3-ROOM FLAT and bath; $25. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT, 3952 COTTAGE Grove-av.; every convenience; $26. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-st., elegant 8-room flat; janitor and steam heat free; main story.
Calumet-av., 2520 and 2522, 8-room flats, every convenience, first and second floors; $50.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, A HANDSOMELY furnished flat in the Beaurivage, 194 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3424 SOUTH PARK-AV., ELEGANT 6 and 7 room flats, first and second floors, all modern improvements and furnace. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 South Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., NORTHWEST corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
FLATS.
110 South Peoria-st., brick, second floor, 7 rooms.
147 South Peoria-st., brick, first floor, 7 rooms.
51 South Ann-st., brick, first floor, 7 rooms.
398 West Monroe-st., third floor, 10 rooms.
310 West Monroe-st., first floor, 7 rooms.
627 West Van Buren-st., second floor, 7 rooms.
526 West Lake-st., stone front, first floor, 7 rooms.
102 Aberdeen-st., brick, third floor, 7 rooms.
12 South May-st., brick, third floor, 6 rooms.
15 St. John's-place, second floor, 6 rooms.
453 West Madison-st., third floor, 6 rooms, $25.
466 West Van Buren-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
575 West Madison-st., brick, second floor, 10 rooms.
543 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms.
41 South Sangamon-st., third floor, 6 rooms.
424 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms.
384 Fulton-st., brick, second floor, 7 rooms.
108 South Peoria-st., brick, first floor, 6 rooms.
343 Fulton-st., brick, second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
334 West Madison-st., second and third floors, 10 rooms.
775 West Lake-st., brick, second floor, 7 rooms, $22.50.
622 West Madison-st., stone front, second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
805 West Madison-st., second floor, 4 front rooms, $20.
336 Park-av., brick, first floor, 6 rooms.
84 Flournoy-st., brick, first floor, 8 rooms, $26.
56 South Elizabeth-st., first floor, 7 rooms.
727 West Madison-st., second floor, 5 front rooms, $20.
613 West Madison-st., stone front, 5 rooms, $18.
241 South Halsted-st., second floor, 8 rooms, $35.
417 West Madison-st., fourth floor, 5 front rooms.
762 Warren-av., brick, second floor, 8 rooms.
75 Loomis-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $30.50.
10 Page-st., brick, 7 room; $30.
148 West Jackson-st., first floor, 6 rooms.
664 West Madison-st., brick, 5 rooms.
1108 West Harrison-st., first floor, 6 rooms.
784 West Van Buren-st., first floor, 6 rooms.
294 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms; $30.
171 South Western-av., brick, 6 rooms.
9 South Robey-st., first floor, 6 rooms.
184 South Peoria-st., brick, 6 rooms, $26.50.
154 South Sangamon-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
405 West Monroe-st., first floor, 6 rooms.
142 South Morgan-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
245 West Lake-st., second floor, 5 rooms.
412 West Jackson-st., stone front, 5 rooms.
62 St. John's place, second floor, 6 rooms.
680 West Madison-st., stone front, 6 rooms, $22.
545 Warren-av., brick, 6 rooms.
558 West Madison-st., brick, 6 rooms.
255 Honore-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms.
1036 West Adams-st., brick flat, 6 rooms.
297 Loomis-st., brick flat, 6 rooms.
Also scores of others of every description.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 WASHINGTON-st.:
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
743 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms $27.00
860 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms 25.00
864 West Madison-st., 2 6-room flats; modern.
449 Ogden-av., second floor, 7 rooms 25.00
923 West Polk-st., second floor, 7 rooms 20.50
128 De Kalb-st., second floor, 5 rooms 16.00
223 Winchester-av., 5 rooms, modern .... $14 and 20.00
462 Ogden-av., 4 rooms, 3d floor 13.50
41 Spruce-st., parlor floor, 7 rooms 20.00
556 Ogden-av., 4 rear rooms, second floor 10.00
2969 Archer-av., third floor, 8 rooms 20.00
3016 Archer-av., third floor, 8 rooms 20.00

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE-st., Room 22:
FLATS—POSSESSION AT ONCE.
85 Page-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms, all in fine order; all modern conveniences; rent $30.00
669 West Madison-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms; all modern conveniences; in first-class order 25.00
696 West Van Buren-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; new building; in good order 25.00
1030 West 12th-st., front flat, 2d floor; new building; all modern; 5 rooms 18.00
Rear flat, 4 rooms; modern; keys at 1028 12th-st. 14.00

TO RENT — 351 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Eight and nine-room flats, $35 to $50. Apply on premises to ALFRED E. BARR, Agent.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, 1ST FLOOR in "Lloyd" Building, 194 Winchester-av., near Adams-st.; $35. LOUIS LLOYD, 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FLATS FOR SMALL families, $14 to $18. Inquire on premises.
W. K. LOWREY, 429 Park-av.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS. INQUIRE AT 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.
1095 West Madison-st., second floor, $10.
1095 West Madison-st., third floor, $5.

TO RENT—351 WEST ADAMS-ST., FLAT, SEVEN rooms; all modern improvements; fine order.

TO RENT—FLAT—340 AND 338 SOUTH LEAVITT, middle; 340 open for inspection; 7 rooms, bath, modern improvements; cheap to desirable tenant. Apply to owner, 653 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—
13 Page-st., brick, 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath ... $25.00
39 N. Ashland-av., 1st flat, stone front, 6 rooms and bath 25.00
39 N. Ashland-av., 2d flat, stone front, 7 rooms and bath 25.00
31 N. Ashland-av., basement, 3 rooms 12.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, SECOND STORY, ALL MODERN improvements. 905 Jackson-st. Brick barn if wanted.

TO RENT—NICE 3-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 838 and 840 Madison-st.; $11 and $12.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT, 694 WEST VAN Buren-st.; will paper and put in excellent order; $26. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4-ROOM FLAT, 595 WEST Indiana-st., front flat, second floor; $15. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EXTRA FINE 5-ROOM FLAT, 494 West Madison-st.; first-class in every way; see it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 6 ROOMS, AT 64 and 70 St. John's-place; $20.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND STORY, 8-ROOM flats, all modern improvements in the new Ivanhoe Buildings, 1060 Washington boulevard. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—$15—SECOND-STORY FLAT IN THE building on the southeast corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—228 WARREN-AV., ELEGANT FIRST-floor 8-room flat, all modern improvements; possession May 1. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—$20—PARLOR FLOOR, BRICK FLAT, 5 rooms, closets, south front; near Ashland-av. 11 Plum-st.; Harrison-st. cars.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE TALBOT, Jackson and Paulina-sts., furnished, or furniture for sale. Cashier, 170 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE 3, 4, AND 5 ROOM FLATS AT 745 West Indiana-st., convenient to street and steam cars; rent $10 to $15. Apply at flats or at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 81.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE 4-ROOM FLATS in new block corner Western-av. and Harrison-st.; modern improvements; rent $13 to $18. Apply at building of owner. M. G. GOOD.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 2D FLOOR, NO. 1079 West Monroe-st.; bath, hot and cold water; all improvements; price $20. M. J. EICH, 1061 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—168 AND 170 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR Harrison, light and convenient 7-room flats; hot and cold water, bath, gas fixtures, etc.; $30.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—192 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN ADAMS and Jackson, 2d floor, 7-room flat, just completed; elegant finish; good light; gas-fixtures; rent moderate. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT — CORNER MADISON, NEAR Honore; 8 rooms, $18. Address JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 319 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THIRD STORY, FIVE ROOMS; BRICK flat; all conveniences. 296 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "IRVING," 604 DIVISION-ST., an 8-room apartment; range, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; $65.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANT 7 ROOM FLATS IN the St. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. These choice apartments are within easy walking distance of the business centre, in the best neighborhood on the North Side. Rooms all nice and handsome; ash and garbage chutes from each kitchen; wood mantels, steam heat, excellent janitor service and steam heat free; separate laundry, etc.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents, 183 La Salle-st.
Telephone 425.

TO RENT—
THE FINEST APARTMENT IN THE CITY. In the MENTONE, 148 Dearborn-av., S. E. cor. Erie-st., 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, elevators, janitor service, range, refrigerators, hardwood finish, elegant mantels, steam laundry. Neighborhood first class. But 12 minutes' walk from business centre. Reasonable rent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM, NEW brick flat, upper floor, 38 North State-st.; first floor, 6 rooms, 35 North State-st.; the above flats have all modern improvements, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, marble mantels, folding doors, electric bells, ash chutes, etc.; will be all newly papered and put in A1 order. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges'; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—
365 N. Wells-st., 1st flat, brick, 8 rooms and bath ....
363 N. Wells-st., 2d flat, brick, 5 rooms and bath ....
282 N. Wells-st., 3d flat, brick, 6 rooms ....
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
VERY DESIRABLE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS in building S. W. corner of Chestnut and Cass-sts.; fine neighborhood; all first-class improvements, janitor, etc.
NO. 240 OAK-AV.—8 rooms; all modern improvements; fine flat.
NO. 694 N. PARK-AV.—8 rooms; all modern improvements, steam heat, etc.
NO. 32 DELAWARE-PLACE—8 rooms; good, first-class improvements, well lighted, corner flat.

TO RENT—1 LEFT—197 ONTARIO-ST.—CHOICE 6-room modern flat, put in fine order, only $32.50.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—UNTIL SEPTEMBER—NORTH SIDE in finest apartment building in Chicago—6 room flat, elegantly and completely furnished for housekeeping; janitor, elevator, and all conveniences. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOW PRICES TO FIRST-CLASS TENANTS—5 and 6 room flats in block corner Pine and Ohio-sts.; 6 and 7 room flats in the "Florida," Pine and Indiana-sts.; 5-room flats in "Emilie" Block, corner Pine and Illinois; 5 and 8 room flats in "Hoyt" Block, corner Pine and Indiana; also in "Plaza" and "Landon," Nos. 240 and 247 Illinois-st. Inquire at Hoyt's Renting Agency, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM SECOND-STORY FLAT, 82 North Clark-st.; best quality of wall paper throughout and in the best of repair; to a desirable tenant will rent for $30 per month.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH SIDE—OPPOSITE Water Works, fine flat cheap. Apply at 19 East Pearson-st.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE—8-room flat; range, sideboard, etc., and janitor.
PERCY W. PALMER, 37, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BISSELL-ST.—BETWEEN GARFIELD and Webster-avs., 7 and 10-room brick flats, furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, mantels, etc.; very desirable; cheapest rent on the North Side, $20 and $28; keys in basement, No. 292.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE CALUMET BUILDING, 28 Erie-st., one beautiful 7 room flat, with bathroom, mantels, and gas fixtures; separate furnace; fine neighborhood; 12 minutes' walk from business centre; $50. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT — SECOND FLAT, NO. 129 E. PEARSON-st., 7 rooms, with modern improvements in gas-fixtures, mantels with mirrors, and closets; furnace heat; fine view of lake and Lake-Shore drive. Inquire of W. D. KERFOOT, 85 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST APARTMENT IN the city in the Mentone No. 148 Dearborn-av., 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, elevators, range, refrigerators, hardwood finish, elegant mantels, steam laundry; neighborhood first-class. Janitor will show premises. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT—153 CASS-ST., seven rooms, all fronting on Chicago-av.; bright and sunny; janitor; examine.
Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—608 LA SALLE-AV.—FLAT OF NINE rooms for six months of one year.
HENRY FLENTYE, 111 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—192 NORTH STATE-ST.—IF YOU WANT a perfect flat, 8 good rooms, all modern improvements, desirable neighborhood, come and see this one.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 rooms from June 1 to Sept. 1; location, North Side. Address H 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST.—ELEGANT FLATS, 7 rooms each, all modern improvements, $30 and $35. Apply at basement in building or SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—402 AND 404 CHESTNUT-ST., 9-ROOM houses, with all modern improvements. Apply to O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE Bellevue Block, corner Bellevue place and North State-st., new and newly papered, all modern improvements. For particulars address or call at 58 North State-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLATS WITH BATH, ETC., AT 163, 407 to 417 North Clark-st. H. TIFFT, 112 South Clark-st., Room 804.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM FLATS AT 180 DEARBORN-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—$16—700 ORCHARD-ST., LOWER FLAT, 6 pleasant, convenient rooms; perfect order; now vacant. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—287 WEBSTER-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR and basement flat; 8 light rooms; hot and cold water in bath, and 3 bedrooms in splendid condition; furnace and gas fixtures; low rent. O. T. KELLOG, cor. Halsted and Webster-av.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., 7-room flat, light; convenient; $20.
Lower flat, 6 rooms, bath, gas fixtures; papered; $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—666 LARRABEE-ST., SECOND FLOOR, 8 rooms. 150 Illinois-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms and bath. 99 Walton-place, middle floor, 4 rooms and bath.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT OF 184 AND MIDDLE flat of 176 East Ohio-st.; 6 rooms each; both vacant. GALT, 112 South Clark-st., Room 804.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, $50 per month. 40 Pine-st., second flat, corner Indiana.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FIRST flat, bath-room, laundry, gas fixtures, etc. 88 North Market-st., between Elm and Division-sts.

TO RENT—NICE 8-ROOM FLAT OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park, for $27. 535 Garfield-av.

TO RENT—156 HOYNE-AV., 2D FLOOR, 6 ROOMS and bath, gas-fixtures, etc; side lights.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE NEW BRICK FLAT, CHEAP, near cars; key at 388 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST FLAT on West Side is in the new 2-story brick building, corner West Taylor and Cypress-sts., one block east of Ogden-av.; five large front rooms, 2d floor, with separate water-closet and bath-room; only $16 per month. Apply to E. W. WESTCOTT, 235 S. Robey-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—FOUR AND FIVE ROOM suites on second floor; large halls, kept clean and light; the cheapest and most desirable suites in the city. 984 West Madison-st. B. W. THOMAS, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—913 MONROE-ST.—THE ELEGANT lower flat, with bath, furnace, gas fixtures, screens, laundry, etc.; first-class. C. B. WILSON, 116 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—56 CAMPBELL PARK, 7 ROOM FLATS, the best on the West Side; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures; beautifully decorated inside; best location on the West Side; low rent to good parties. Call at No. 62, corner house, between Harrison and Polk, on Oakley-av.

TO RENT—2 FLATS 703 FULTON-ST., 4 ROOMS each, $14 and $15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE-st., Room 22:
FLATS—FROM MAY 1.
3704 State-st., front, 5 rooms, 2d floor, all modern conveniences; will be put in first-class order; rent ....
3108 State-st., rear, 5 rooms, 2d floor, in good order; rent ....
1808 State-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms; modern conveniences; will put in order; rent ....
665 West Madison-st., corner Page, 2d floor, 8 (all outside) rooms, in fine order; all modern conveniences ....
665 West Madison-st., corner Page, 8 rooms, all well lighted, 3d floor; all modern conveniences ....
671 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, modern conveniences, 3d floor, all in good order ....

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND—A FEW DESIRABLE flats and houses in fine location still unrented. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 231 Wabash-av., containing 20 rooms; furniture for sale. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS IN THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND BEDROOM. 43 Bryant-av.

TO RENT—3865 ELLIS-AV., TWO FURNISHED rooms; rent moderate; table board near.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom off, price $18 per month. Large single backroom, $12 per month. Gas and bath. 2419 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE-FRONT—Elegant furnished rooms, single or en suite.
CLARK, 89, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDroom, and kitchen, very convenient, on first floor, to man and wife. 3125 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS nicely furnished, new building, all modern conveniences; terms moderate. 83 East 16th-st., corner Wabash-av., Flat 1.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms for three or four gentlemen; reasonable rates. 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED front and rear rooms; two single.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2263 RHODES-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT sitting-room with bedroom adjoining; handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; also pleasant back rooms; in small adult family.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ALCOVE room, gas, bath, in private family; also square room for gentlemen. 3022 South Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to two or three gentlemen. No. 33 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND beautiful alcove. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BY A TRAVELING MAN'S WIFE, A handsomely-furnished front room to a lady or couple; $16 a month. 2453 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO one or two gentlemen, pleasant, well-furnished room in private family; half block from Madison-st. References required. 19 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, in nice flat; $9; private family. References. 533 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED front rooms. 70 Centre-av.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; modern conveniences; possession 1st of May, $10. 685 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished; no other roomers; facing park. No. 4 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—NO. 4 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST., BEtween Washington-boulevard and Randolph-st., elegant furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—TO NICE TENANTS—4 OR 5 VERY desirable furnished rooms, east and south, second floor of new brick; bath room; West Side; $20 to $25. P 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 664 MONROE-ST., NICELY FURnished alcove room, modern conveniences; to gentleman or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOME, FURNISHED room in private residence, 539 West Monroe-st. Day board next door.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEmen; private family. 97 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, permanent, first-class, reasonable. Flat P, 98 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE alcove room, to gentlemen only. 508 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ALCOVE room, reasonable to permanent parties. Reference. 227 Oak-st.

TO RENT—346 LA SALLE-AV., ONE LARGE AND small furnished rooms. Reasonable references.

TO RENT—FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS ON SECOND and third floor at $18 and $20 per month; water-closet and bath-room; at 130 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ADJOINing rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, at 276 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—245 EAST OHIO-ST., NICELY FURnished east front rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE; ALSO a cozily furnished room for one or two gentlemen, both on second floor; water in rooms; bath, etc. 127 Dearborn-av., near Ontario.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; GAS and bath; gentlemen. 231 Oak-st.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE WATER-WORKS, A FINE parlor floor and basement, 8 rooms. Apply at 119 East Pearson-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON SECond floor, with or without board. 959 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water and closets; private family. 45 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ESPEcially suitable for gentlemen; house has changed hands. 10 Rush-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 322 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED FRONT room, bath, and all conveniences, suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable. Apply at Flat 5, 349 Elm-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND SMALL rooms; hot and cold water. 73 Rush-st.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV.—A NICELY FURnished front alcove room. Address P 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA Salle-st., Room 22:

STORES.

667 West Madison-st., fine store and basement from May 1.

698 West Van Buren-st., fine store and basement; new building; fine large windows; possession at once.

1028 West 12th-st., corner of Leavitt, corner store; good location for drug or dry goods; possession at once.

1028 West 12th-st., store in rear of corner, fronting on Leavitt; possession at once.

1030 West 12th-st., store and flat of 4 rooms in rear of store; possession at once.

318 State-st., large store and basement from May 1.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:

455 W. Madison-st., store and basement, $60.
555 West Madison-st., store and basement, $100.
62 West Ohio-st., corner Halsted, store, $40.
627 West Van Buren-st., brick store, $30.
775 West Lake-st., brick store and basement, $25.
149 Blue Island-av., brick coal office, $25.
865 West Madison-st., w. ½ of store and basement, $32.50.
825 West Lake-st., store and 6 rooms, $25.
434 West Madison-st., stone-front store.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT; BRICK; 143 West Jackson; cheap. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 319 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT IN the building on the southeast corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts. Good opportunity for a hardware or boot and shoe merchant. Rent $25.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT
517 Wabash-av., grocery or market $30.00
648 West Van Buren-st., near Ogden-av. 35.00
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE ROOM, 37TH-ST. AND Michigan-av. CHAS. D. SEEBERGER, 38 Lake.

TO RENT—STORE IN BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 380 STATE-ST., NEXT TO THE corner of Harrison-st., east front, 25x110 feet. Apply to CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—208 AND 210 LAKE-ST., FINE 4-STORY brick building, store and 3 lofts; good elevator; rent low; splendid light; size 40x140 ft.; wide alley.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1734 WABASH-AV., LARGE STORE and basement, next to corner of 18th; suitable for a drug store or any retail business; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 63 Market-st. and basement 27.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE, NO. 86 TWENTY second-st. Apply at 101 East Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE STORES—INQUIRE 133 Dearborn-st., in bank:
161 East Van Buren-st., near Board of Trade $60
30 Sherman-st., basement 15

TO RENT—WEST SIDE STORES—
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank:
455 South Western-av., brick store $20
572 Ogden-av., brick store and rooms 30
578 Ogden-av., fine corner for druggist 40

TO RENT—STORES—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; 3615, 3617, and 3619, with basement and brick barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—120 18TH-ST., COR. OF ALLEY, BEtween Wabash and State, large store and basement; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO SALOONKEEPERS—A CORNER basement on State-st., near Madison, to a responsible party who will fit up handsomely and run as a strictly first-class sample room; long lease to right party. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 WEST Madison-st.: Large store and basement in stone front building, $60.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE STORE 100 FEET deep, at 316 State-st. Apply to
GEO. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES WITH LIVING-rooms in rear, 3703, 3707, 3723 Cottage Grove-av.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE ROOMS, WITH flats in rear, in new block corner Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st.; low rent. A. T. EWING, Montauk Block.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV., CORNER ELdridge-court—Large store, with extra large show-windows, extending from floor to ceiling and facing both streets, with most favorable frontage (south-east), and 3 living rooms, with bath, attached.

Large well-lighted basement, 30x60, under this store, with numerous windows and a large store-room attached.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—THAT LARGE, LIGHT basement, 60x60 feet, southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts.; also stores on Randolph and La Salle-sts. for saloon.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—39 LA SALLE-ST., NEAR LAKE, STORE and basement.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—739 WEST LAKE-ST., STORE, WITH rooms in rear; low rent to good tenant.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST store on West Side at 630 West Van Buren-st.; only $25 per month. Splendid location for barber, milliner, confectionery, meat market, or any retail business; will be put in thorough order. Apply to
AUG. TIDHOLM & CO., 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORE, 50X100, VERY light, opposite Rock Island depot, near Board of Trade, at very low rent. WILLIAM A. GILES, Room 11, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW STORES AND BASEments 1723 and 1625 Wabash-av.; price $50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT NEW BRICK store at 36 North State-st.; splendid location for any kind of business. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridge's. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BAKERY—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3617, with basement, brick barn, and ovens; all in first-class order. Will rent cheap to a good tenant.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT UNDER OUR STORE; finest corner in city for barber-shop, trunk or shoe store, coal office, etc. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., s. w. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—SPLENDID GROCERY STORE, 312 and 314 39th-st.; the best location in the city for enterprising man to build up trade.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT, 42X80, plate-glass front and sides, marble floor, etc. 2 entrances, northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER STORE ON State-st.; central; $20,000.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 798 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR Robey, with rooms in rear; $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT 111 ADams-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE, NO. 124 QUINCY-ST., near La Salle.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES CORNER Western-av. and Harrison-st.; good location for dry goods, boots and shoes; and 1 store for grocery and meat market. Apply at building of owner. M. G. GOOD.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, 671 LARRABEE-ST.; first-class store for men's furnishings; low rent.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORE, 40X180 FEET, WITHIN TWO blocks of Court-House. Also loft; water elevator. Low rent. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE; NORTHEAST CORNER MARket and Washington, 2-story, basement, 20x65, elevator. Room 1, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN SEAVERNS BUILDINGS, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—SALOON 3103 STATE-ST., LARGE store, and good 7-room flat newly refitted; rent very low. Apply to 3209 Dearborn or
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, CORNER 22d-st. and Wentworth-av.; low to good tenants; store, corner Harrison and Morgan-sts.; cheap to desirable tenant.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH WATER-ST., BEtween Fifth-av. and La Salle-st. CLARENCE A. BURLEY, 824 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE; HIGH CEILING; good business centre for dry goods, shoes, or any good business; $30. 370 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—
38, 40, 42, and 44 Michigan-av., corner South Water-st., 4-story and basement brick building, with elevator.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGTON-ST., Office No. 13, opening on court, with bank vault and water, $12; Office No. 22, smaller but lighter, with bank vault and water, $10; Office No. 20, third story front, with water, $20; Office No. 31, fourth story front, with bank vault and water, $25. Building is new, has entrances on Washington-st. and Fifth-av., is calcimined every year, has main door of hard wood and plate glass, is steam-heated throughout, has Crane elevator, and is in every way a first-class office building. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN MARINE BUILDING.
The large, fine building, corner Lake and La Salle-sts., Nos. 252 and 254 Lake-st., on main floor; corner Lake and La Salle-sts., on second floor; several very desirable offices on second and third floors, and large rooms on fourth floor; vaults in all offices; steam warming, elevator, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WANTED—A MANUFACTURER'S agent or other suitable party to take part of nice front office; best location on State-st. N. L. RICHMOND, 125 State, Room 1.

TO RENT—
LARGE AND SMALL
LIGHT OFFICES,
suitable for general commercial use or light manufacturing, at
155 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT—OFFICES—$14 TO $18 PER MONTH—Inside rooms, facing court, in fire-proof building on La Salle-st., for office purposes; fairly lighted, but furnished with electric light if desired, free, making them at all times light as day; two elevators; size 12x25 feet each. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON FIFTH floor at 65 Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., 30x75 feet, splendid light, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, attractive entrance; also a smaller front room, two windows. Apply at Room H, third floor between 11 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE st., Room 22:
OFFICES.
Suite of 3 offices, 2d floor, Biddle Block, S. E. corner North Clark and Huron-sts., $30.
Suite of 2 offices, 2d floor, $20.
One large office, lighted by court, $12.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING 123 LA SALLE-st., with fire-proof vault, front light, etc., 15 and 30. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—95 AND 97 WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween Clark and Dearborn, 2d and 3d floor offices; rapid elevator, good light, fire-proof vaults; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING—Several desirable offices. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—OFFICES—194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NOS. 24 AND 25 COMMERcial National Bank Building; $70 per month. Inquire at Room 24.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES, FOURTH FLOOR, southwest corner State and Madison-sts. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF BASEMENT office; 101 Washington-st.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS.

TO RENT—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE—SOME fine law and real-estate offices at 167 Washington-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GRAND PACIFIC Hotel. SEYMOUR MORRIS, R. 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OFFICES IN THE NIXON Building, northeast corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.; immediate possession. E. PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$18, $20, AND $25—FINE LIGHT OFfices in the fire-proof Counselman Building, northwest corner La Salle and Jackson-sts., opposite entrance Board of Trade and Pacific Hotel; two rapid-running elevators, open fire-places, vaults, steam heat, and every modern convenience. Apply to
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents, 183 La Salle-st., Telephone 425.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 LARGE LIGHT OFFICES on second floor, No. 80 Dearborn-st., large vault, passenger elevator, etc.; rent, $80 per month.
J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 195 LA SALLE-ST., AT $10. L B OTIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 28 McCORMICK BLOCK, $20. Apply at 65, 134 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—77 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, large front second floor offices, vaults, steam heat, etc. M. ALMY, Room 2.

TO RENT—
OFFICES—VERY CHEAP.
On first and second floors, vaults and elevator (one large corner office, 9 windows and vault).
N. W. corner La Salle and Adams-sts.
Apply at Room 18, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE OFFICE ON LA SALLE-st., near Monroe, first floor, $25 per month.
GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT CORNER OF MADISON AND Fifth-av., 48x100 feet, $800, power, elevator; Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., floor 40x190 feet, steam passenger and freight elevators; Market-st., near Madison, several desirable lofts; Lake-st., between Franklin and Michigan-av., several second, third, and fourth floors, $25 to $150 month; 338, 340, and 342 Dearborn-st., second and third floors, 70x66 feet; also large basement; steam power, elevators, and heat; low insurance. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR business, the second and third floors of the new building on northeast corner Canal and Harrison-sts. Power and heat furnished; light on three sides; two lines of street cars; very desirable. ALBERT H. VEEDER, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT 208 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS—3d floor, 20x80 feet, good light; freight elevator; rent only $46; will be put in good repair.
OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—14 STATE-ST.—THIRD FLOOR, 80X25 feet, with elevator. Inquire in restaurant.

TO RENT—274 AND 276 MADISON-ST.—LOFT, 40X 90, good light, freight elevator, rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, attention—Southeast cor. Clark and Van Buren-sts., two rooms containing 1,500 and 1,800 square feet; good light, power, and heat.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

Barns.

TO RENT—REAR 475 WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Eldridge-court, large 2-story brick barn, with three single and one box stalls; large hay and feed loft; two good rooms for man; rent $40 per month.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
BY C. H. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the Care and Management of Property, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

200 and 204 Fremont-st., neat, modern houses, complete in every respect; rent very low.
377 and 379 Dearborn-av., very nice houses, in perfect order.
253 Ontario-st., brownstone front, 12 rooms.
175 North State-st., first floor flat; every way desirable; 7 rooms.
Flats in the apartment building corner of Erie and North State-sts.; choice, complete, and moderate rent; janitor service.
45 Cass-st., 2-story stone-front, convenient to business; rent low.
348 Chicago-av., a very nice house, every convenience, and in perfect order.
370 Ohio-st., furnished handsomely.
457 Elm-st., near Lake-Shore driveway, a very desirable house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
495 Dearborn-av., an elegant 8-room flat; hardwood finish, gas fixtures, janitor service, etc.
A three-story and basement brick house on Chicago-av., east of State; nicely furnished throughout.
A large stable in rear of 16-18 Eldridge-court.
Two floors south of Madison, 40x160, suitable for any wholesale business; heated by steam; freight and passenger elevator; will be rented low, together or separately.

TO RENT—
One main floor, 42x76.
Two floors, 42x76.
One basement, 42x76.
Two rooms, 25x38.
One room, 48x80.
All abundantly well supplied with light, steam power, steam heat, and elevators.
Also my elegant new manufacturing block, known as 194, 196, and 198 S. Clinton-st., floors 60x160; lighted on four sides; steam power and heat; one passenger and two freight elevators, 17 ft. platforms, and equipped throughout with electric lights.
A leading feature of this building is that it will be fitted with "automatic sprinklers," enabling tenants, particularly woodworkers, to obtain all the insurance they may require and at a minimum rate. Apply to WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, AT RUTland, Vermont, in the Green Mountains, elegant residence, fully and handsomely furnished, 9 sleeping-rooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, nursery, 2 bath-rooms, gas, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, large stable, greenhouses and conservatory, well-stocked garden, about 3 acres of land, 4 minutes from churches and post-office, 8 minutes from depot. Terms reasonable. Apply to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., 50 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING—A room 70x70, second floor; light on three sides. Inquire of H. STIMSON, corner Harrison and Jefferson.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOMS WITH POWER; WILL give work to machine shop or brass works to pay rent. Hess Stove works, Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS,
STORES, AND LOFTS
in wholesale and retail business centre. Large list.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 77 MADISON-ST., under store of JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—FOR MAUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—DOCK ON THE NORTH BRANCH. Address M R 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 48 AND 50 LAKE ST., 45x135; steam elevator. Apply to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., on premises.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER CANAL AND Washington-sts.—Second floor, 40x80, with 10-horse power; also part of third floor and corner basement, 20x60, with power. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BASEMENT—NORTHEAST CORNER North Clark and Indiana-sts. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—34 AND 36 SOUTH CANAL-ST., N. E. corner Washington, entire building, consisting of store, basement, and three floors above; 40x150 feet, light on three sides, elevator, engine and boiler, and steam-heating apparatus; now occupied by the Hay & Prentice Co.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—44 SOUTH CLARK-ST., REAR HALF second floor suitable for business purposes, $16; cheapest rent in central district. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DOCK AND WAREHOUSE, NEAR Madison-st. Bridge; also storage. Inquire
C. H. FARGO & CO., 118 Market-st.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE-st.: Fine large basement, 170 South Clark-st.; possession May 1; rent low.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE-st.: Second floor 170 South Clark-st., 25x80, with power if desired; good location for printer; possession May 1.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 20X100, AND CORNER basement, 50x100; very light, dry, and desirable; together or separate; immediate possession if desired. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st., corner La Salle-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOM, WITH POWER, NO 2 La Salle-av. Inquire of E. S. TURNER, No. 4 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—5-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40X100, corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED CORNER BASEment, 40x80, with power and steam heat; also lot adjoining; good manufacturing place for wood or iron works. E. H. WACHS, La Salle-av. and Indiana-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, or a flat, not to exceed $25 a month, for two people, between North-av. and Oak-st. and La Salle-av. and State-st. Address P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DOCK, 50-FOOT FRONT, with rail facilities. BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURnished room, North Side, south of Superior-st., by gentleman; $10 per month. O 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., on Michigan or Prairie-av.; must have good barn. Address M Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UPPER FLAT, 4 OR 5 rooms, west of Ashland-av., $12 to $15. Address P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM FOR TWO desks and about 25 feet for light stock on first floor; will pay $25 to $30 by the month; South Side, between Van Buren and Lake-sts. P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire a nicely-furnished front room in central location. Address P 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE south of 22d-st., north of 33d, east of State; must be in good order. Address P 39, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES—LOWEST RATES—ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, ETC.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT.
SECURITY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.
127 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, notes, etc. at lower rates of interest than can usually be obtained.
Call at 97 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

FINANCIAL—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.
No red tape. Can close immediately.
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 6 AND 7 PER CENT mortgages on improved West Side property. We have some A1 securities on hand in amounts from $500 to $5,000. These loans were all negotiated by our firm. Interest collected free of charge.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

LOANS OF LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines, and same bought. Send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY AT 6 per cent interest; building loans made in Chicago and suburbs; loans on acres in Cook County; farm loans made in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, vehicles, etc., in owner's possession. Honest people temporarily embarrassed favored. No advantage taken. B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., Office 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County, at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURity at 6 per cent; from $5,000 up. Apply WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7, 198 La Salle-st.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate; low rates of interest; in sums to suit borrowers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887.
No. 3,647. J. D. ABRAHAMS, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN—$300 TO $1,500 ON REAL ESTATE IN Cook County. 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 and 7 per cent, or building loans; will make commission right. D. S. PLACE & CO., removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON IMPROVED real estate worth $8,000; will pay 6 per cent; no commission. Address M 54, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. We will also make some loans on leasehold property.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., Room 14, 149 La Salle-st.

5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate.
W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$500,000 FOR CHICAGO MORTGAGES AT 5 per cent; loans for 5 years or less; amounts from $10,000 to $75,000; municipal bonds bought. Correspondence solicited. THOS. P. WORRALL, 532 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BEFORE PURCHASING INSPECT the finest light carriages, elegant surreys, phaetons, buggies, carts, and harness in city; 20 per cent off down-town prices; large number of second-hand buggies and carts cheap; open evenings. Repository 283 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND EXTENSION-TOP carriage very cheap. TURNER & SONS' livery, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH lady's horse; 6 years old, weight 950, dark dapple bay, and perfectly safe; price $125; cost $200. Livery stable, 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT PAIR of horses, one extension top carriage, and one demi-landau; will sell cheap for cash or exchange for improved property. Address P 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE T CART, IN first-class condition; will sell reasonable. Apply at 2822 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 BUGGY HORSES, ROAD BUGGY, road cart, phaeton, harness, etc. Apply in rear 3554 Forest-av.

GRAZING—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL TAKE horses to pasture at his farm residence, Downer's Grove, 45 minutes from city per C., B. & Q.; 300 acres of blue grass, with fine shade and water. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building.

WANTED—TO BUY A BUGGY HORSE; MUST be kind, gentle, and perfectly sound; price not to exceed $150. O 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS BUGGY HORSE that will endure driving every day. Apply at Union Lime Works, Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts.

$30 HARNESS FOR $19—A WONDER OF '87; elegant oak stock hand-made grocery harness, only $14, at Chicago Harness Co., wholesale manufacturers, 375 Wabash-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, GENTS—I WILL BUY YOUR CAST off clothing and overcoats. Bring or send postal to SAM, 432 South State-st.

R. D. OF 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST. PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains United States and foreign patents; caveats, trade-marks; local attorneys throughout the U. S.; patent-book free. Offices: Room 37, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS OBTAINED AT GREATLY REDUCED rates by W. KNOX HAYNES, Atty., 58 Dearborn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED business and residence property in all parts of the city; also list of suburban. WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7, 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE IN 4 FLATS, in good location for renting; might trade for smaller house or lots; large list of other city property and farms.
J. W. COWIE, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FINE, IMPROVED CORNER, rented for $1,800 per annum, for $15,000. W. P. LARKIN & CO., owners, 103 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
AT A BARGAIN.
THE NEW
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
BRICK RESIDENCES,
1284 to 1312 Wilcox-av.;
Between San Francisco and Sacramento-avs.
8 rooms, bath, furnace, mantels, and all modern improvements.
Deepest lots in neighborhood, 125 feet.
Handsome cut-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows.
Three just sold, and the rest will go within the next 30 days.
Speak quick if you want one.
Price, $3,900 to $4,200, with easy terms to suit customers.
Madison-st. cars run within one block of this property.
Apply on premises, or to
CORNELIUS BARKER, No. 1313, opposite.

FOR SALE—
1339 Fulton-st.
1343 Fulton-st.
1351 Fulton-st.
1353 Fulton-st.
1355 Fulton-st.
1359 Fulton-st.
These are 2-story detached brick houses, having 7 and 8 rooms each; lots 24x150. We are now remodeling them, putting in hot and cold water, bath-room, sewer, and everything needed to make a complete and comfortable little home. Every room nicely papered, large front and back yards, new coal sheds, and walks. Take a look at these houses before purchasing. They cannot be duplicated in the city for the money. Perfect little gems. They will be ready for occupancy May 1. Secure one now or it will be too late. The above six are all we have on this street. Within 2 blocks of both steam and horse cars. Take Lake-st. cars to Francisco and walk two blocks north to Fulton, and look at them while the work is going on and be convinced yourself that they are bargains; the house alone can hardly be built for the price we ask. We are closing these out for $2,800 each, small cash payment, balance $35 per month. Perfect title. SHELDON, HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, $3,000—130 Austin-av., large 2-story building and lot, with side alley; good location for store.
$3,750—554 Fulton-st., house, 12 rooms, barn, and lot 27½x124 feet.
$12,000—West Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 3-story and basement brick building, with lot.
$6,000—South Hoyne-av., near Washington-boulevard, 2-story and cellar stone front with lot; easy terms. Possession May 1.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 CAMPBELL PARK, A BEAUtiful, well-built modern house, 7 rooms, cement cellar, and laundry, plate and stained glass, as fine a little home as can be found in Chicago for small family; $5,000, easy terms; also two other elegant houses on same street, one of the beauty-spots of Chicago; near Harrison, Ogden-av., and Van Buren-st. cars. Or will rent. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—757 WEST JACKSON-ST., 37 feet front at corner of Winchester-av.; two story frame house, south front; 12 rooms; large cellar and stables; will sell or rent at a bargain if applied for at once.
H. A. WHEELER, 19 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF ADAMS and Peoria-sts., 125x80, partially improved; rent, $2,500; will make the price an inducement to buy. M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 STORY BROWNSTONE house; brick stable; all improvements.
DAVID G. SWARTZ, 17 Park-av.

FOR SALE—681 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick; lot 26x125; will give bargain.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHington-st.—128 Ashland-av., two-story cellar and mansard; lot 32x150; new furnace; frame barn; $12,000; possession.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Stores and lot on State-st., near Eldridge-court; lot 40 ft. front; rents for $5,000; price $60,000.
Also stores and lot on State-st. near 14th; lot 75 ft. front; rents for $6,600; price $70,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 25X175 FT., EAST front, near Thirty-seventh-st., $360 per ft.; this is the only 25-ft. lot in that vicinity to be had at a fair price. GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 2956 Michigan-boulevard; the house is first-class in every respect, and the elegant mirrors, book-cases, etc., go with it; brick stables. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 46, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL BUSINESS CORNER renting for $42,000 annually. Address P 7, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—3-STORY stone front store on State-st., east front, near Peck-court. Price, $30,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—3638 STATE-st.—Substantial new 3-story, attic, and basement building, well rented; a good investment. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 54.

North Side.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT WITH FRAME COTtage, Webster-av. and Burling, $2,000.
Cottage and lot, modern improvements, on Webster-av., near Halsted, $3,000.
Frame building in two flats, three blocks from Lincoln Park, $4,000.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—70X100, ON ERIE-ST., NEAR MARket; choice manufacturing property.
T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LARGE DOUBLE brown-stone house, 320 La Salle-av.; has fifteen rooms, dining-room on parlor floor, and everything in No. 1 condition; stable and carriage house. Inquire of owner, 112 Clark-st., Room 806, at 12 m.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR GARFIELD 25x125, with 2 story brick store building.
T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK—A FINE corner lot, 47 feet, choice for first-class flats.
Also 48 ft., Garfield-av., south front, at $100 per foot.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 87 Lincoln-av., in good order; will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession.
WALTER MATTOCKS, 234 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS AT PARK Manor for a few days. Lots front on Prairie and on Calumet-avs. The avenues are 100 feet wide, the lots are over 160 feet in depth. This is first-class property and will increase in value very rapidly. The houses are all fine at Park Manor, costing from $3,500 to $20,000 each. I am going to give some bargains for a short time and three years' time. South Park boulevard runs through the town. Fine drives and cheap fares. Call soon for big bargains.
W. P. LARKIN & CO., 103 La Salle-st.
P. S.—Call any day at 1:30 p. m. and take a free trip and see the town, or take the 2 p. m. train on Sunday at the Ft. Wayne depot.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—HOUSES IN BEST locations; 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 rooms, stone foundations, macadamized streets, perfect drainage, excellent schools, markets, and churches; prices ranging from $1,500 to $6,500, terms to suit everybody; two or three nice places to rent; shown free. Come in and see about it. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE VILLAS; NEW BRICK modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms on Rosalie Court, South Park Station Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARgains in lots, either for home or investment, go to Park Manor, which has the handsomest houses, best street improvements and best railroad facilities in or about Chicago; three railroad and cable lines; 5-cent fare on latter; also reached by Grand-boulevard drive. Selling fast. T. P. KEEFE, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—SOUTH OF OAKLAND STAtion, two blocks from Illinois Central, new brick house finished in hardwood; 4 rooms deep. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 54 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW 6 ROOM cottage, 738 Chestnut-st.; mantel, hot and cold water, bath; price $1,900, $300 cash, balance monthly.
New 2 story house, $2,600.
S. MONTGOMERY SMITH, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS AT ALMIRA DEPOT, just west of Humboldt Park, for $2,800; they are worth $4,000, but must be sold. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 103 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHington-st.—At a bargain, 11 lots northeast corner 49th-st. and Lincoln-st.; railroad station near.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS FROM $1,300 TO $12,000; terms to suit.
A good business lot, 50x160, in a rapidly-growing locality on State-st., near Forty-seventh-st.
J. W. MAY, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE PRICES—MADIson-st. lots, 25x175; $700 to $900.
Washington-st. lots, 25x130; $700 and $750.
Adjoining city limits, west of Garfield Park; streets 100 feet wide, with sidewalks, trees, etc.; two lines horse cars. Other lots in the vicinity $500 to $800. The cheapest property in the market. Call and see it.
M. A. FARR, Room 17, 105 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AURORA, ILL.—BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, four mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, water; lot 32x132 feet, nice lawn, walks, shade trees, grapes, ornamental shrubbery; only five minutes' walk from the depot; rare chance to purchase an elegant home. Call on or write MERVIN TABOR, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WELL-LOCATED LOTS, 25X127, AT Summerdale (N. 59th-st.) on Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Price, $300 each; terms to suit. Lake water, gas, and sewerage soon; street cars handy. We recommend these as cheap and sure to advance. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD DISTRICT—NEW MODern residence; $6,500; $2,000 cash. Owner at Room 5, 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER.
EDGEWATER.
A charming suburb, situated on the Lake Shore, seven miles north of the Court-House.
Is reached in 23 minutes by the Evanston Division of the C., M. & St. Paul Railway, with frequent trains and
LOW FARE.
EDGEWATER.
The many natural advantages of this property, such as being on the Lake Shore, undulating, well wooded and dry ground, makes it especially desirable for residences.
EDGEWATER.
SEWERAGE—The most perfect system of underground drainage has been introduced.
EDGEWATER.
WATER is supplied by the Lake View Water-Works.
EDGEWATER.
AVENUES—The contracts are made for macadamizing, curbing, and stone sidewalks, and the improvements are now being made.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
The Edison incandescent system has been introduced throughout the streets and houses.
EDGEWATER HOMES.
Houses of different modern and artistic designs have already been built with a view of showing the character of future improvements.
THE LAKE FRONT AND BEACH.
The facilities for bathing and boating are admirable, the beach is sandy and slopes gradually.
Prices from $5,000 and upwards.
Special inducements will be made to those buying at the present time.
Parties desiring to purchase an elegant home, with good, wholesome air, pure water, and modern house, will do well to investigate this delightful suburb.
Full particulars given and plans of houses shown on application to the proprietor.
J. L. COCHRAN,
602 Chicago Opera-House Building,
Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, GREENWOOD—ONE OR two choice lots, 25 and 24 feet front, $90. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—DESIRABLE 6 ROOM house, brick, 5313 Munroe-st., and lot; easy terms.
JOHN B. WARREN, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS ON Fullerton-av., corner Western, 4 miles from Court House, outside city and fire limits, accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; no cash payment required of parties making improvements. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER FOREST; 50 TRAINS DAILY; handsome home; two minutes to depot; bargain. Address P 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE NEW 8-room house with stone foundation, gas-fixtures and furnace; house a perfect gem; situated on Dickey-st., just south of 63d-st.; price $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—TWO VERY DESIRAble south-front lots, 30 feet each, only $70 per foot. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 14-ROOM RESIdence at No. 52 Humboldt-st., Humboldt Park, close to the park. Has two lots and 50-foot barn. The street is paved. The house is arranged for one or two families; has hardwood finish and in fine condition; has fine large fruit and shade trees, and a fine selection of choice flowers and vases. The house fronts east and is worth $5,500, but if sold now before it is rented $4,000 will take it. A big bargain and a fine home for some one. I am at the house till 9 a. m. and Sundays till 12 m. W. P. LARKIN, 103 La Salle-st., owner.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 153 La Salle-st., or 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET NEAR DEPOT OF Illinois Central on lake shore; street graveled and lake water; $25 per foot, $250 cash, balance monthly; this property will certainly double in value.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOME ABOUT ONE hour from city; large, fine house and all outbuildings, with 10 acres finely-shaded ground; fruit of every kind; price, $15,000; a bargain; might exchange for city property. Address R 76, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., one lot at $55 if closed this week; worth $70.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150X161 FEET, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 57th-st., high and dry ground, $30 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE HOME IN Lake View; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, closets, hot and cold lake water, etc.; near the park and the cars. Address P 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSE AND LOT—A bargain. Address P 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL Road, suitable for subdivision and immediate sale at retail. B. F. CULVER, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN LAKE VIEW, NEAR Evanston R. R. BELDEN F. CULVER, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD DISTRICT—ONE OF the most complete homes at actual cost for improvements and reasonable price for lot. Built and occupied one year by owner. Room 11, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR IOWA STOCK FARM of 225 acres, 70 miles from the Mississippi, on line of Northwestern Railway, one mile from depot and ten from Cedar Rapids; located in one of the earliest-settled and most populous counties; fine new modern buildings. Apply to S. C. CORNISH, Bertram, Linn County, Ia.

FOR SALE—LAND IN GEORGIA; WILL ALSO examine title of land in Georgia. E. WAKELEY, Room 23, No. 53 Dearborn-st., or Savannah, Ga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV.—A GOOD clean piece of income-paying property; $10,000 to $25,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO KANSAS FARMS, SUBject to small 7 per cent mortgage, for $2,000 stock of boots and shoes. L. O. JONES, Omaha, Neb.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO BE MOVED—A VERY nice one-story cottage at 104 South Green-st. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st. (Pardrige's) Apply in the afternoon.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 167 29th-st; moved May 1. Apply to MR. MARSHALL, 2906 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON STATE-ST. TO BE moved; lease one year; half-price. T. J. DOLAN, 107 South Clark-st.

STORAGE.

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR storage of furniture; twelve years' experience without change of locality or proprietorship. Private compartments. Advances made. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st., near 5th-av., will store your goods in clean, dry rooms at a low price; moving done; advances made; fair dealing guranteed.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av. Improved facilities for storage. Goods packed for shipment. Private rooms.

PARTNERS WANTED.

I WANT PARTNER TO HELP ENLARGE AND push my newspaper enterprises; good specialties; well established. Address P 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO TAKE half interest in 40-room furnished hotel and livery stable; free rent; there is big money to one who can give his entire time and take charge of same. Inquire of owner, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000. REFERences given and required. P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO ATTEND to office business while advertiser is on road; manufacturing; good profits. P 5, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON NORTH Branch near Division-st., 500 ft. dock, with 150,000 square ft. of land; also 190,000 square ft. of land adjoining dock property. Two railroad tracks on the property.
NATHAN MEARS, 234 South Water-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT Phrase-writing doubles its possessor's speed. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

430 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with dressing-room, running water, and closet; suitable for two or more; with board.

567 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. References exchanged.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, first-class board; no moving.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—HANDsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV.—EAST FRONT ROOMS, excellent table; reasonable to good parties.

1438 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large room with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT alcove, second floor, with first-class board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, also communicating rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

2237 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, to responsible parties; good home and no moving.

2502 WABASH-AV.—FINE FURNISHED front alcove and back rooms; also on parlor floor single or en suite, with all conveniences and superior board, suitable for man and wife or single gentleman; Jewish family.

3006 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A PLEASANT EAST room, with board, to a couple; also rooms for two gentlemen; private family. References.

3112 FOREST-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM AND board in a private family for two persons; desirable location.

3244 GRAVES PLACE—SOME VERY PLEASant furnished rooms with board.

3540 LAKE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room, with board, on second floor, overlooking the lake, opposite Douglas Depot. References.

3800 VINCENNES-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME suite of rooms on parlor floor, with board; large, shady grounds, elegant surroundings; reasonable terms.

West Side.

19 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for two.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor and third floors, convenient to Ogden-av. cars; very desirable; with or without board.

CORNER ASHLAND-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.—EAST and south front rooms, with first-class board, reasonable. N 26, Tribune office.

North Side.

1 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER SOUTH PARK-AV.—Second story front alcove and small south front suite, with board; near lake and Ill. Central ten minute trains.

43 PINE-ST.—TO RENT, FRONT AND REAR rooms on second floor, hot and cold water, with board.

60 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD; 2D story alcove and other rooms.

65 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; married and single persons; day boarders.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; well-furnished front and other rooms; reasonable rates.

183 DEARBORN-AV.—CHANGE OF MANAGEment; pleasant rooms, en suite or single; choice table board at reasonable rates.

266 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, with or without board. References.

375 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove and other rooms with table board.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—FURNISHED rooms, with board. References.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—A FEW very pleasant suites of front rooms, very nicely furnished, with board; for those able and willing to pay for first-class table and accommodations. References required. Address C 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO board; large, pleasant front room on second story; one block west of Lake Shore drive, near Division-st.; dining-room on first floor; all the modern conveniences. O 74, Tribune office.

Hotels.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 East Adams-st.; rooms 75c to $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

Suburban.

PLEASANT HOME, WITH BOARD, IN PRIVATE family, for gent and wife or two gents. For particulars address Box 698, Oak Park.

ROOM AND BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen, in Oak Park, convenient to Chicago & Northwestern and Wisconsin Central Railroads; also room for horse and carriage if desired. References required. Address Box 218, or call at 334 Maple-av., Oak Park, Ill.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, at Highland Park. References exchanged. Address Box 253, Highland Park, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIvate family on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Wells-st.; will pay $5 per week. P 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICE FRONT ROOM FOR GENtleman, wife, and boy 6 years old; North or South preferred. Address, stating price, P 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in good locality, where there are ladies and social advantages. State particulars. Address P 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SON, east of Wabash-av. and between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-sts. P 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two young ladies and 6-year-old boy; will pay $60 to $80 per month. Address P 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN EXCHANGE FOR INstructions in painting in oil. P 40, Tribune.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR USE OF GOOD furniture of fifteen rooms. Address E 71, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS OUR BUILDING adjoining our corner store is not yet completed we have no space for second-hand or damaged pianos. Therefore, on Monday, April 25, we will place all such goods on sale at special prices. This opportunity should be improved by all who wish a good piano at a reasonable price.
The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.

2 Gilbert, 6¾ oct.		$35, $50
1 Dunham, 7 oct.		65
1 Guild & Co., 7 oct.		70
1 Arion, 7 oct.		75
1 Hickie, 7 oct.		75
1 Boardman & Gray, 7 oct.		100
1 Great Union, 7 oct.		110
1 Rohlfing, 7⅓ oct.		125
1 Knabe & Co., 7⅓ oct.		140
1 Guild, Church & Co., 7⅓ oct.		140
3 Kimball, 7⅓ oct.	$125, $135,	150
2 Emerson, 7⅓ oct.	150,	160
2 Chickering, 7⅓ oct.	140,	160
2 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ oct.	160,	200

UPRIGHTS.

1 Haden & Sons	$140
1 Arion	145
1 Gilbert & Co.	145
2 Kimball	$150, 175
6 Emerson	from $160 to 225
3 Hallett & Davis	nearly new
2 Chickerings	at
1 Decker Bros.	bargains.

Several new Uprights, cases slightly damaged in moving, will be sold at considerable reduction.

A large variety of second-hand organs and melodeons from $10 to $50.

New Upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-st.
Note new location.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—RENTals (part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. Popular prices—easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THE SERVICES OF A NURSE CAN BE HAD EIther weekly or monthly or would take entire charge of invalid; no objection to travel. Best of medical reference. Terms moderate. Please call at or address No. 3228 South Paulina-st.
MME. DUCHESNEAU.

W. H. BUTTNER, LAWYER, PRACTICES IN ALL courts; counsel free. 41 South Clark-st. Business transacted in strict confidence, and with the greatest possible dispatch. Titles examined.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE-RAILING AND PARTItions. Inquire at 250 Wabash-av., first floor, 1:30 to 5 p. m.

HOSPITALS.

A GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 553 West Indiana-st. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

PLEASANT PRIVATE ROOMS, BEST CARE, terms reasonable, for ladies before and during confinement. MRS. GARVEN, Midwife, 472 West Indiana-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HAVE BEEN SICK EVER SINCE you left; am worried. D.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, ETC., FOR $50 if taken this week. 2249 Wabash-av.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP; name lowest price for cash. P 12, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON weekly payments. References. D 12, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 TO TAKE HALF interest in 40-room furnished hotel and livery stable free of rent; there is big money to one who can give his entire time and take charge of the same. Inquire of the owner at 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

A NEW INVENTION FOR DISTRIBUTING FERtilizer is for sale at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER CAN FIND good quarters at Centerville; best town of 4,000 people in Iowa; have but one gallery. Inquire of G. W. MARTIN, Centerville, Ia.

FINE MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE OR rent in the City of Joliet, on canal and railroad; six acres of level land, fine water power, in perfect running order, and large and substantial buildings; adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE in the northwest part of the city doing a good business and full of boarders; fine location. P 18, Tribune office.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, GIVING INformation concerning the finest stock and agricultural district in the West, where land is cheap, rich, and beautiful; where health is guaranteed; where society, with its churches, schools, and business enterprises, is unexcelled address Board of Trade, Creighton, Knox County, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN good paying corn and feed mill. Address N 86, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—FINE LOCATION, with four living-rooms in rear. Apply at 3637 Archer-av.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF TAILORING ESTABlishment, with stock if desired. F 46, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—GOOD location. Apply to JOHN F. FLOWER, 166 Washington-st.

OPPORTUNITY—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN of good standing, having some capital to invest and who has had experience in the construction of railways, especially of railway track, can obtain on a very favorable business basis an interest in a promising enterprise already practically demonstrated. No application need be made unless party can become interested and give his time and personal attention to the business. RICHARD P. MORGAN JR., Dwight, Ill.

SCHUYLER COLFAX FOUNDED THE LARGEST and best equipped newspaper, job printing, and book-bindery establishment in Northern Indiana; it is now for sale at a bargain. Address J. C. McMAHON, 134 North Michigan-st., South Bend, Ind.

SICKNESS—NO PRETENSE, GOING TO CALIfornia, new goods, established 1865; $800; cases, counters, $3 each; modern home, furniture, $5,500. 27 Kendall.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE GENTLEMAN, WITH an extensive acquaintance and influence among Board of Trade members, to engage in an occupation that will pay from $10,000 to $25,000 annually; only thoroughly responsible parties need reply. Address for particulars P 21, Tribune office.

SOUTH-EAST COR. PRAIRIE-AV. AND 31ST-ST.—Best located store on street for grocery; will put in money.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, TABLES, chairs, pictures; cheap as we are breaking up. Call at 305 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNITURE OF SMALL apartment in Pullman Building, whole or singly. Apply to janitor.

FURNITURE CONSISTING OF BEDS, WARDrobes, carpets, and other goods at 217 Michigan-av.; must be sold before May 1. 217 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNITURE OF FINEly-furnished dwelling at 243 Blucher-st., Lake View, will be sold in lots to suit at private sale; very low prices will be made. Call and look through.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 20-room house, full of good-paying roomers. P 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 7-ROOM flat, almost new, with one year's lease; will sell at a bargain on time or exchange. 243 Thirty-first-st. Take Indiana-av. car.

NEW CROWN OIL STOVES EXCEL ALL others; large assortment ranges and cook stoves. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WHY DO YOU LIVE IN RENTED FURNISHED rooms when
$5 TO $10 DOWN
and $5 to $10 a month will furnish your flat or house in style and save you enough in rent to pay for your furniture? Consider this and see the
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 W. Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.
N. B.—Headquarters for folding parlor beds. Prices the lowest.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorces, lawsuits, and speculations.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 14.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, CARD READING, 25C TO $1; no humbug; until 10 p. m. 361 West Madison-st.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, 445 West Madison-st.; third floor.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE REMOVED—TRUCKS ESPECIALLY adapted, competent help furnished. E. ALEXANDER, 43 River-st. Telephone 5704.

JOHN ARNOLD, CONTRACTOR—EVERY KIND of stone work. 467 Builders' Exchange, Chicago. Repairing, building, jobbing done, and done right.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—THE BOARD OF Directors of District No. Ten (10), Monmouth, Ill., will receive sealed proposals until noon, May 9, 1887, for furnishing all materials and labor necessary in the erection and completion of the new Union School Building in accordance with plans, specifications, etc., furnished by Joseph E. Mills, architect, Detroit, Mich., which may be seen at the office of the board on and after April 25. Each bidder must submit with his proposal a certified check for five hundred ($500.00) dollars as a guarantee that he, if the successful bidder, will within five days from the time his proposal is accepted enter into good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the work. Bids will be received for the stonework alone, for the brickwork alone, and for the balance of the work alone, or for the whole of the work in one bid, this being optional with bidders. Bids to be forwarded, properly indorsed and inclosed to the Board of Directors, care of A. V. T. GILBERT, Secretary. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

RATS—CATCH THEM EVERY TIME WITH MARTY'S French trap. Depot 18 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SIDE LINE FOR FURNITURE trade in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAMILY IN GOOD CIRCUMstances to adopt a bright, healthy, and intelligent boy 3 years old; good parentage. Address for five days P 53, Tribune office.

THE WHEAT DEAL MYSTERY.

It Is Expected that It Will Soon Be Solved—Gossip of the Street.

The wheat market yesterday was a trifle more active, and May wheat started on an upward shoot, but it was soon stopped by the clique. The claim that the clique is short of more No. 2 May than can be bought, which was put forth in a dispatch to a San Francisco paper, may have some elements of truth, but the impression among the brokers is that the Chicago end will take care of itself when the time comes. There was some talk yesterday that the California party was out of the deal, so far as May wheat is concerned, but the whole matter was of such nebulous character that little beyond the veriest speculation could be obtained.

There seems no doubt that the receipts of wheat during May will fill the storing capacity. The agents of roads running to the wheat districts report a very heavy demand for cars. The space left free by large amounts of corn being loaded out of the houses will, it is said, be filled with wheat. Quite a large shipment of the latter grain was made yesterday, but it was all of low grades.

The general feeling on the board was that this week or the first few days of next would develop sufficient facts to clear up some of the uncertainties surrounding the deal.

Commission houses say but for the fog enveloping the market the volume of trade would probably be large, as the European and domestic situation favors a strong movement in prices.

The progress of the deal in this city is developing a good many funny items. The latest is one to the effect that immense preparations are being made for a straddlers' ball to be held early next week. Arthur Orr, C. L. Hutchinson, and Fox Dwight are named as the central trio, with William Dunn, John Dwight, P. B. Weare, and Walter Blair composing the wings of the grand figure which will execute the première pas of the occasion. They say the party here named, except that Mr. Raymond filled the place of Hutchinson, took dinner yesterday at a popular restaurant on mock turtle soup and water. Somebody suggested it as possible that they may go farther (into the deal) and fare worse.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon the bond of the owners of the D. E. Sibley Warehouse, recently made "regular," was approved. It was understood that applications would be made to have other elevators made regular, but Mr. Stone said no petitions had been made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—There was another advance in wheat today. Buyer the season closed at $1.91⅝, an advance of 1⅞ cents over yesterday's close. Buyer 1887 closed at $2.04⅝, an advance of 1¾ cents. Barley declined, buyer the season closing today at $1.17⅝, as against $1.20¼ yesterday.

Lord Roscoe Out of Politics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]—I asked George C. Gorham today why Roscoe Conkling, whose confidence I know Gorham has, did not take a more prominent part in politics.

"Because," said he, "he is out of politics."

"But is not the time ripe for his return to political activity?"

"Mr. Conkling thinks not," said he. "Of course, he alone is the one to determine when to become active, and he thinks not now. You see," he added, "when the Republican party has broken all the crockery ware, Mr. Conkling, having been thrown aside, does not intend to have himself used to set the table."

Denying There Is Cholera in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 26.—James A. Scrimser, President of the Mexican Telegraph Company, has advices that the recent reports of the prevalence of cholera in Mexico are unfounded.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Purity and cleanliness make Parker's Hair Balsam the popular hair restorer.
Parker's Ginger Tonic purifies the blood.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned for

$12,000,000

OF

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. 4% Nebraska Extension Bonds.

Secured by first mortgage on branch railroads in Nebraska at the rate of $20,000 per mile.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. agrees to purchase and cancel annually one per cent of amount issued, provided the same can be bought at 110 and late, but there can be no drawing of bonds or compulsory retirement. The Bonds mature in 1927 and are issued in sums of $1,000, payable to bearer, or can be registered in name of owner.

Issue price 98 and interest. Payment may be made on allotment, or as follows:

10 per cent on allotment.
50 per cent on or before June 1.
The remainder on or before Aug. 1, with adjustment of interest at 4 per cent. The bonds will be ready for delivery about May 2. In case of delay negotiable receipts of the company will be given for payments in full.

Subscriptions will be received until 1 o'clock April 28, and the right is reserved to reject any proposals or reduce the amount awarded or to close subscription on any day without notice. A simultaneous emission will be made in Berlin, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The First National Bank of Chicago,
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York,
Aug. Belmont & Co., New York,
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.

Maverick National Bank,
BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITAL $400,000
SURPLUS 600,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Corporations solicited.

Our facilities for COLLECTIONS are excellent and our re-discount for Banks when balances warrant it.

Boston is a Reserve City, and balances with us from Banks (not located in other Reserve Cities) count as reserve.

We draw our own Exchange on London and the Continent, and make Cable transfers and place money by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.

Government Bonds bought and sold, and Exchanges in Washington made for Banks without extra charge.

We have a market for prime first-class Investment Securities, and invite proposals from States, counties, and Cities when issuing bonds.

We do a general banking business and invite correspondence.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
JOS. W. WORK, Cashier.

Union National Bank,
Home Insurance Building,
205 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus..... 400,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers,
Payable at all important cities of the Globe.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Investment Mortgages

FOR SALE, bearing 7 to 8 per cent interest net, payable in Chicago and secured by deed of trust on improved farms in the CORN BELT, with large margins.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF INTEREST CAN BE FULLY RELIED UPON, and the securities may be resold at pleasure without indorsement.

SIDWAY, BOGUE & CO.,
Room 1, 182 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

INVESTMENTS IN GOGEBIC STOCKS
Made by
Billings, Sheldon & Co.
84 Washington-st.
Dealers in Iron Mines, Iron Mining Stocks, Timber Lands, Ranches, and Land Grants.
N. B.—We furnish reliable information on all of these mining properties on the Gogebic Range.

B. E. GALLUP, A. G. GARFIELD
GALLUP & GARFIELD,
Real Estate and Loans,
Telephone No. 133. 132 La Salle-st.

Offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing or purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Nebraska, the Beaver Valley, the Denver & Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1887.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2, 1887.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, O., on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 4th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 11 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be an adjourned regular meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Light, Heat & Power Company held at the office of the company on Tuesday, May 3d, 1887, pursuant to adjournment from April 5th, 1887, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be an adjourned regular meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Light, Heat & Power Company held at the office of the company on Tuesday, May 3d, 1887, pursuant to adjournment from April 5th, 1887, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. C. BECKWITH, Pres.

Gold Mine For Sale.

Located in Lumpkin County, Georgia. Placer and quarts deposits. This section is well known as being rich in gold. Mines are being profitably worked in the same neighborhood. Expert reports show $100 to $120 per ton ore. Address me at Palmer House or care Armour & Co., to whom I refer. AARON HAAS.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: C. S. Shepard, 151 boxes tin; C. McWellis & Co., 7 cases dry goods, 7 packages dry goods; Sprague & Smith, 2 cases roll plate glass; Storm & Hill, 10 packages dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 20 cases woolens; Larson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases cottons; Marshall Field & Co., 31 cases woolens; First National Bank, 1 case kid gloves; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 440 boxes tin; William Deevind & Co., 4 cases machinery; G. Leurreen & Co., 4 cases cigars; Pitkin & Brooks, 11 crates earthenware, 1 cask earthenware. Collections, $17,118.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 26.	April 19.
New York	$112,624,602	$112,517,804
Boston	14,554,078	15,148,146
Chicago	7,492,000	9,577,000
Philadelphia	9,963,150	12,026,175
St. Louis	2,763,302	2,945,806
Baltimore	2,220,284	2,721,451
New Orleans	1,938,722	1,497,725

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c discount; Boston, par; St. Louis, par to 25c premium.

The local money market is just now apparently calm and untroubled. The banks quite generally report that they have no funds to spare in large amounts, and consequently, urgent inquiry for large sums which prevailed last week has in some measure been satisfied. Yet there was yesterday, here and there, a request for a million or so for the 1st of May, coming from wheat-carrying brokers. But it is not probable that any Chicago bank is in a position to accommodate them. Some people are even skeptical enough, or are so unjustified by the maneuvering in wheat, as to doubt that the applicants for loans are in earnest, thinking they have some occult reason for desiring a money scare. The logic in this suspicion, however, doesn't lie near enough to the surface for ordinary apprehension. There is no doubt that an unusually large amount of money for this season of the year has been absorbed by the needs of regular trade. General business, so far as indicated by the requirements of business-men, is in a healthy, growing condition.

There was a plethora of Eastern bills yesterday, and exchange between banks sold in the afternoon at 50c discount. The present abundant supply of New York exchange is probably due to grain shipments from the West, putting the balance in our favor. Orders for currency were light yesterday. Commercial paper was sought for by country banks, though the demand is less active than it was two weeks ago. Sterling exchange was firm.

Business in investment securities was fairly active. The Stock Exchange sales were $200 Chicago City Railway 4ths at 100¾, and $10,000 Consumers' Gas Company 5s at 96. The street and counter sales included:

$20,000 Consumers' Gas Co. 5s					96
$12,500 U. S. 4s					129¼
$110,000 U. S. 4½s					108¾
$1,000 Cook Co. 4s					103¾
$500 Board of Trade 5s					103½
$2,000 C. & N. W. 4s					96½
$2,500 Chicago City R. R 4½s					100¾
$20,000 C., B. & Q. R. R. 4s					97¾
$10,000 C., B. & Q. R. R.					98

If anybody wanted to find a disappointed man yesterday he had but to visit a stock-broker's office. A good many so-called professionals assured their followers Monday that bed-rock had been touched, and so the boys, without very clear ideas as to the reasons and probabilities, promptly got aboard such stocks as Western Union, Union Pacific, and Lackawanna. Yesterday's slump caused lively realizing early in the day, and thereafter, with the exception of a few scattering sales, things were very dull.

The earnings of Louisville & Nashville since the beginning of its fiscal year, July 1, 1886, have gained $1,481,310, and a 4 per cent dividend is talked of. President Norton says nothing will be done about dividends before June 30. Increase in earnings for third week in April: Louisville & Nashville, $18,925; Mexican Central, $12,957; Canadian Pacific, $19,000. Wabash earnings for the third week fell off $13,000.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase for the week of 14,880,000 marks. Bar silver was quoted in London yesterday at 44½ pence.

Subscriptions to the new 4 per cent Nebraska extension bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company will be received at this city by the First National Bank. These bonds were put on the market in the East Monday, and a large amount are reported taken at once. There is also said to be a good demand for them in Berlin. The Burlington Company's reserves are too well known here to need much advertisement. It is claimed that the Burlington's securities have sold here more largely than those of any other company. Last year, when money was easier than now, the Burlington sold at 101.

The demand in the East for anthracite coal of the manufacturing and furnace sizes has been so great recently, which has not been kept pace with by the demand for domestic sizes, that it has caused a glut of the latter variety in the Eastern markets. This has happened because the mining of one kind has necessitated the production of the other sizes in equally large quantities. A deadlock between the producers and dealers is said to be nearly at hand. The president of the anthracite business, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, indicates that there must soon either be a break in prices for the domestic sizes or a suspension of mining operations to relieve the plethoric condition of the shipping points. The total amount of anthracite coal sent to market for the week ending April 16 was 711,684 tons, compared with 607,388 tons in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 104,401 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined thus far in the year is 9,054,486 tons, compared with 9,048,568 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 505,918 tons.

British iron and steel exported to this country, according to official British returns, for the first three months of this year amounted to 346,388 tons, worth £1,884,000, against 354,137 tons, worth £1,246,000, exported hither in the first three months of 1886, and 85,214 tons, worth £960,142, in the first three months of 1885. The shipments this year were heaviest in March, being chiefly pig iron, old iron for manufacture, unwrought steel, and railroad steel. The receipts of British steel rails, however, are declining.

The Lake Erie & Western has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list its common and preferred stock—118,400 shares each.

Exports from the United States during the twelve months which ended March 31 amounted to $741,440,078, against $665,964,192 during the preceding twelve months. The imports for the year ending March 31 were in value $673,097,218, against $614,788,168 during the twelve months which ended March 31, 1886.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26.—[Special.]—The stock market was lower throughout the day. The decline, however, were made about 11:30, when the extreme declines on the most active stocks were from 1 per cent to 1¾, the afternoon showing a recovery of ¼ to ¾, caused chiefly by covering of shorts by the room traders. New England was the conspicuous feature of the market throughout the day, Lamson at about 20 per cent of the whole day's business, and recovering 2 per cent in the afternoon. The foreign situation, as indicated by the cables, was quiet all day in French rentes, had some effect to depress the stock market in the final dealings, and it closed weak at nearly the lowest point of the day.

The conspicuous net declines for the day were: Jersey 2¾, Chicago & Indiana Coal 2, Denver preferred 2, Canada Southern 1¾, Michigan Central 1¾, Lackawanna 1¾ to ¾, Lake Shore 1¾, Louisville 1¾, Richmond Terminal 1¾, preferred 4, Ohio & Mississippi ¾, Oregon Transcontinental ¾, San Francisco preferred ¾, Paul ¾, Omaha ¾, St. Paul & Duluth ¾, Union Pacific ¾, Western Union Telegraph ¾, Lackawanna ¾, Erie ¾, Lake Shore ¾, New England ¾, Texas ¾, Manhattan ¾, New York Central ½, Northwest ¾, Oregon Transcontinental ¾, Tennessee Coal ¼, Texas Pacific 1st s. p. ¾, Consolidated Gas ¾, Consolidated Gas 1st ¾, Atlantic & Pacific ¾, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ¾, Delaware & Hudson ¼, East Tennessee second preferred ¼, Chattanooga ¾, Wheeling & Lake Erie ¾.

The net advances were: Columbus & Hocking Valley Coal 1¾.

During the forenoon the market was heavy and lower. It opened with a decline of ¼@¾ on nearly all stocks, the only noticeable exceptions being Hocking Valley Coal, Consol. Gas, Northern Pacific preferred, and Omaha, preferred. There was a gradual further sagging of prices until after 11, when there was a drop of about 1 per cent on each New York & New England, Union Pacific, Richmond Terminal, Jersey Central, and Fort Worth, with also smaller declines on other stocks. From this drop there were only a small and temporary recovery, leaving nearly all stocks ¼@1¼ lower at 12 o'clock, and also at 12:30, the last night. The only exception to the general heaviness of the forenoon was Hocking Valley Coal, which was strong and higher. New England, Western Union, Richmond Terminal, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred, and Reading, together furnished 66 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, and at 12 o'clock all of those except Reading were from ¼ to 1 per cent lower than they closed last night. London is still a moderate buyer of some of the specialties usually dealt in there, though the selling of Louisville & Nashville is from that side. The decline of 50 centimes in French rentes this morning to 79.65 and 5-16 in British consols indicates some uneasiness there again on the war question. The heaviness of the stock market here, however, seems to be independent of foreign affairs, and is largely the result of a change of front by half a dozen speculators who have been on the bull side of the market since the beginning of the year and up to within the last week, since when they have been bears. But aside from this there are a good many who have sold stocks they have been carrying because they have been disappointed that the market did not advance as soon as it became reasonably certain a week ago that there would be no push for money. The future operations of the Inter-State law is also still regarded with uncertainty, though for the present the railroads are doing a profitable business. The market at 12 o'clock today of eighteen roads that have reported their third week of April earnings thirteen show gains of from ¾ to 5¼ per cent over the same week last year.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Apr 26	Closing—Apr 25
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,475	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¾
Atlantic & Pacific	575	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
Buf., R. & P.	125	71¼	71	71	
Can. Pacific	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Can. Southern	2,550	61	59¾	61	
Cent. Pacific	540	40¾	40¼	40¾	41¼
Ches. & O.	50	23	23	23	
C., B. & Q.	414	147½	146	147	146
C., C., C. & I.	300	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¾
Con. Gas	1,250	135¾	134¾	135¾	135¾
Col. Coal & I.	1,400	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
Cameron Coal	75	48	48	48	47¾
D., L. & W.	13,600	99¾	98¼	98¾	47¾
C. St. L. & P.	1,000	21¾	21	21	21
Do pfd.	791	50¾	50	50	50¾
D., S. & G.	100	18	18	18	
D., R. & W.	19,000	137¾	136¼	136¾	137¾
Del. & Hud.	975	104¾	103¾	103¾	104¾
D. & Mic. G.	475	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd.	1,740	61	60	61	63
D. & R. G. W.	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Erie	24,740	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
Do pfd.	300	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Do 2d pfd.	15,000	102¾	102¼	102¼	102¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Do 2d pfd.	1,100	45¾	45¼	45¼	45¾
Ft. W. & D.	9,770	46	45¾	45¾	45¾
Hocking Val.	800	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
Houston & Texas	100	28	28	28	27¾
I., B. & W.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Ill. Central	200	134	134	134	134
Jersey Central	4,440	78¾	77¾	78¾	81¾
Kingston & Pem.	2,084	46	45¾	45¾	46
K. & Tex.	2,800	28¾	28	28	28¾
Lake Shore	11,300	97¾	96¾	97¾	98¾
Lo. & Nashville	20,950	67	67	67	69¾
L. E. & W. pfd.	4,370	89¾	88¾	89¾	90¾
Man. Con.	3,300	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
M., L. S. & W.	1,110	99¾	98¾	98¾	98
Do pfd.	4,470	113¾	111	113¾	113¾
Mexican Cent.	500	80¾	80	80	

Minn. & St. L.	350	19	18¾	19	19
Mo. Pacific	3,600	108¾	107¾	108	109¾
Northwestern	3,000	125¾	124	125¾	126¾
Do pref.	120	148¾	148	148	
Nash. & Chat.	200	83¾	83¼	83¼	83¾
Nor. Pacific	2,120	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¾
Do pref.	2,400	67	66¾	67	67
Nor. & W.	400	21	21	21	21¾
Do pref.	2,300	51	50¾	51	51¾
New York Central	985	113¾	112¾	113¾	113¾
N. Y. & N. E.	22,990	46¾	46¼	46¼	47¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pref.	182	82¾	82¾	82¾	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,600	13¾	13	13	13
Do pfd.	1,400	29	28¾	29	29¼
Ogn. S. L.	100	20	20	20	20
O. Transcon.	3,800	34¾	34	34	35¾
Ont. & Western	110	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	715	103¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
Ohio & Miss.	940	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
Ohio Southern	100	20	20	20	
Pacific Mail	4,100	55¾	55¼	55¾	
Peoria, D. & E.	910	35	34¾	34¾	35
Phila. Gas Co.	105	105	105	105	105
Reading	61,250	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¾
R. & W. F. T.	21,585	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Do pref.	500	77	77	77	77
Rock Island	150	139¾	139¾	139¾	140¾
St. Paul	11,620	92	91¾	91¾	92
Do pref.	100	120	120	120	120¾
St. Paul & D.	400	67	66¾	66¾	67¾
Do pref.	205	108¾	108¼	108¾	
St. P. & Om.	2,400	57¾	57¼	57¾	58¾
Do pref.	400	112¾	112¾	112¾	112
St. P. M. & M.	300	115	114¾	115	114¾
St. L. & I. M.	1,000	57¾	57¼	57¾	
Do pref.	1,105	109¾	109¼	109¾	73¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. L., Alt. & T.	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Tex. Pacific	5,700	30¾	30¼	30¾	31¼
Tenn. Coal	700	44¾	44	44¾	45
Union Pacific	15,150	62	61¼	61¾	62¾
W. & Lake Erie	1,500	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Wabash	700	20	20	20	20¾
Do pref.	2,450	35¾	34¾	35¾	36¾
Western Union	27,400	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	163	United States	128
American	112	United States	64

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	101¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	129¼	Northern Pac. 1st	119¾
U. S. 4½s, coup.	110¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	105¾
Pacific 6s of '95	123¾	Northwest'n consols	139¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	97¾	Northwestern deb. 5s	110¾
Missouri 6s	105	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	112¾
Tenn. 6s, settlements	104	St. Paul consols	129
Tenn. 5s, settlements	103	St. Paul, Chi. & P. 1sts	121¾
Tenn. 3s, settlements	75¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	65
Cent. Pac. 1sts	116	T. P. r. g. (ex coup.)	70¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	121¼	Union Pac. 1sts	119¾
Den. & R. G. West. 1sts	81	West Shore	105
Erie 2ds	101		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$9000 U S 4s reg	129¾	$5000 M&NW 1s 1913 on	108
10000 La con 4s	89¾	Extn	108
1000 Amb D & I 5s	103¾	4000 NY&S W 1st rfd 5s	94½
5000 Ga 2d inc	30	4000 N Y C & St L 4s	96¾
10000 C & Olst-ser B 6s	70¾	7000 NO Pac 1s	84¾
1000 CRI & P 5s	108¾	10000 N Pac 1s cp	117¾
21000 C B & Q 4s	96¾@97	21000 N P 2d cp	105¾@105¾
11000 C B & Q 5s	110¾	1000 N P 3d cp	119¾
1000 C H V & T 5s	80¾	1000 N J C 1s con	111¾
14000 Cen Pac g 6s of 96	117	1000 Ogn Imp 1st	103¾
3000 Ches & O 6s	118¾	5000 Om 7F 5s	104¾
10000 D & R G 4s	78¾@79	43000 Pa C 4½s cp	109¾
21000 E T Cons gold 5s	100¾	2000 P W & Cen 1st	100
		2000 Pe Mar 1st	119¾
7000 F W & Dist	94½	2000 N P 1st cp	118¾
2000 G B W & S P 1st 5s	94½	2000 N P 2d cp	103¾
2000 D & R 1st re '91	102¾	1000 N P 3d cp	119¾
15000 Erie 4th mtg	43½	17000 Rich & Dan 2d	103¾
55000 G B W & St P inc	39¾@40	1000 N J C adjmt	104¾
		1000 N J C con	115¾
5000 G C & Sf gold 6s	102¾@102¾	1000 O Mo 1st	92¾
		1000 Rd & Ber 7s	100
10000 Ind B & I 2d inc	27	13000 Shen V & m	48¾@50
		3000 St P & No Pac 5s	107¾
25000 I B & W con inc trst	32¾@33	2000 St L Mid 1st 5s	121¾
		1000 T C I & R 6s—Birm Div 1st	90
9000 L N A & C 1st	111¾	1000 T C I & R 1st gu 5s	83¾@83¾
1000 L & N tr bd 6s	103¾	15000 Tol & O C 1s	93¾
1000 L N A & Ucn	93¾	2000 T & K & W 1st	94
3000 La Con 4s	89¾	4000 W St L—Chi D 1st	102
15000 Mob & O 1s deb	62	85 Ann Er	45½

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 U S cur 6s '95	125¼	6000 M&SPls C&PW 5s	103¾@103¾
11000 U S 4½s cp	110	1000 Met El 1st	118¾
11000 Ark Ts-LR&FSm	34¾@36	2000 NYC&SL 1s tr ass	93¾
105000 A & P inc	32¾@37¾	1000 N Y C & H R 7s	134
10.0 C B & N 5s	107¾	5000 N Y L & W cs m	109
7000 CanS 2d	91¾	12000 NOP cs 1st tr	84¾@84¾
5000 C O C 6s	119	1000 N Y & W g m	114
2000 C P & M 1s	107¾	10000 No Mo 1st	103¾
1000 CStP M & O cons	124	10000 N Pist cp	117¾
5000 C & R G 4s	79¾	2000 R & A 1st trs	76¾@76¾
1000 E T 2d pfg gtds	40¾@40¾	2000 R & Ber 1st	90
3000 E & T H 1st	118¾	3000 S L & I M 5s	95¾
3000 Ft W & D 1s	94¾	3000 S F & N P 6s—1st	109
4000 GBW&SP 1st 5s	94	2000 Tol & W 1st	116
5000 H & T C 1s—W Dx cp	118	2000 T & W 1st—S L Div	114¾
1000 I B & S 2d inc trs	41¾	2000 T C I & R 1st gu	83¾@83¾
5000 L & N—Pens D 6s	103¾@104	5000 T C I & R gs—Birm 1st	90
3000 M K & T 2ds	40¾	500 W S gtd 4s reg	103¾
		3000 W St L 1st	107¾

Money on call easy, ranging from 4½@6 per cent, closing at 4@4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½. Sterling exchange dull and steady at 486½@487 for sixty-day bills, and 487½@488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today aggregated 385,827 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,800; Erie, 25,540; Lake Shore, 11,300; Louisville & Nashville, 20,950; Northwestern, 3,570; New Jersey Central, 4,340; Oregon Transcontinental, 6,400; Pacific Mail, 4,100; Reading, 61,250; Rock Island, 150; Texas Pacific (third assessment paid), 5,400; Union Pacific, 13,750; Western Union, 27,382.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	735	108	108	107¾	107¾
Atlantic & Pacific	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Bell Telephone	21	220	220	220	220
Chicago, B. & Q.	340	146	147	146	147
C., R. I. & Pacific	380	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¾
Mexican Central	1,250	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pacific	1,000	62¼	62¾	62	62¼
W. U. Telegraph	1,000	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼

Bond sales and quotations:

$10000 Mex Cen 4s	63¾@63¾	$5000 W Is C 2d	60@63
4000 do inc	21¾	50000 A & P inc	32¾@33
20000 C & W inc	68	7000 Cal So inc	103¾@104

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled. Pennsylvania, 59¾@59¾; Reading, 22¾@22 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 55¾ (b $) @55¾; Lehigh Navigation, 85¾@85½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 26.—Consols 102 7-16 for both money and the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 48; do seconds, 12; Canadian Pacific, 64½; Erie, 35¾; do seconds, 14; Illinois Central, 125; New York, Ontario & Western ordinary, 6¾; New York Central, 113¾; Pennsylvania, 57¼; Reading, 23¾; Illinois Central, 125¼. Bar silver is quoted at 44½d per ounce.

PARIS, April 26.—Three per cent rentes 79f 50c for the account.

BERLIN, April 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 14,820,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Mining shares were dull with the following closing prices bid: Amador, $1.70; Caledonia B. H., $1.50; California & Virginia, $13.00; Deadwood, $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $6.25; El Cristo, $6.00; Hale & Norcross, $4.70; Home Stake, $14.00; Iron Silver, $1.30; Moulton, $1.25; Navjao, $1.10; Northern Belle Island, $8.12½; Standard, $1.00; Santiago, $4.25; Stanislaus, $2.50; Sutro Tunnel, $3.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.50; Calumet & Hecla, $210.00; Franklin, $11.50; Huron, $1.00; Osceola, $25.00; Quincy, $48.00; Bell Telephone, $220 00; Boston Land, $1.75; Water Power, $5.75; Tamarack, $50 00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks were as follows: Alta, $2.50; Bulwer, $3.37½; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Middle Consolidated, $6.00; Holler, $5.37½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.75; Crown Point, $5.00; Eureka Consolidated, $6.00; Gould & Curry, $2.75; Hale & Norcross, $4.87½; Horn Silver, $4.12½; Mono, $2.00; Mount Diablo, $4.00; Ophir, $7.50; Potosi, $7.50; Savage, $5.25; Sierra Nevada, $3.25; Union Consolidated, $8.00; Utah, 90c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather tame yesterday, with an initial exhibition of strength which could not be sustained. A large part of the trading in all departments was with direct reference to May contracts. The receipts of grain were only moderate, and there was little demand for shipping-room either by rail or water. The rumors of fresh trouble between France and Germany did not seem to be much noticed by operators in produce.

Provisions were quoted higher, as they were stronger, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards. At the advance there was a free selling of ribs by Steever and Campbell on New York orders, which caused prices to recede. The aspect of the market indicated that the May deliveries have been pretty well provided for except as to pork, and it is difficult to find any one who will acknowledge that he knows anything about that. Ribs closed higher, as to May, but June and declined to $7.82½ asked at the close, with May at 10c discounts. Lard opened nearly 5c higher, at $7.22½@7.25 for May, and $7.30@7.32½ for June, with May 5c discount. Pork was a shade firmer, at $21.00 for May and $20.75 for June, with fresh sales at $18.50@17.00. Cash sales were reported of 35 tcs lard at $7.07½@7.10; 3,000 pcs short ribs, 16 lbs, at 10c; and 2,000 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, with only a local trade. Shippers were holding off. Sales were reported of 525 brls and 1,200 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,870 brls, at $3.25 for bakers' springs, and the rest on private terms.

Wheat was moderately active and easier. Cables were firmer in tone, and other Western markets were firmer, with reported sales of an active export movement, but there was free selling of May wheat here early, by Linn and others, supposed to be for the clique, and that made our markets weak for the greater part of the days past. It induced a free selling for the long futures, by the crowd, and their filling in the afternoon on news of export business was the cause of the later strength. June opened ¼c higher at 84¼, and sold at the split above 84½c, declined to 84c and improved to 85¾c in the afternoon, closing at that. May sold ¾c higher at 85¾c, and down to 85c, the premium over June narrowing to ¾c, and at one time the difference was reduced more than ½c. September sold at 82@82¾c, and December at 85@85¾c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring in store sold at 76¾@83¾c, for prompt delivery, and at 74@75c for No. 3, and 80c for hard do. Total cash sales about 28 cars. No. 2 red winter wheat in store was nominally the same price as No. 2 spring, being worth more for filling contracts than for shipment at the present time. A total of ten cars sold by sample at 79@79½c for No. 3 red, 76c for No. 3 white, and 76c for No. 4 winter, all free on board.

Corn was active and firmer early. May sold ¾c higher, at 39c, with a liberal filling of shorts for next month, but it was soon over, and then the market sagged slowly to 38¾c at the close, with June at ¼c premium. August was about 4c over May, and September sold at 43¾@43¾c. Sample lots were in rather larger supply, but the lower grades were firmer and others steady. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 38¼@38¾c for No. 2 yellow and 38¼@38¾c for No. 2, with 38¾c for the latter to be dated today. Free on board lots sold at 38¾@39c for No. 2 yellow, 38¼@38¾c for No. 3 yellow, 38¼@38¾c for No. 2, and 38@38¼c for No. 3. No. 2 in store was nominal at about 37c. Total cash sales about 120 cars.

Oats were "sick" for futures, the "longs" trying to realize, and this weakened the market ¼@¾c, especially as there is more than 1,000,000 bu oats in store and no demand for them. Trading was fair and a considerable number of chances were made from May to June at to premium for the latter. June ranged at 29@29¼c, closing at 29c. April 1½c and May 1c discounts, and July ½c premium. No. 2 sold to go to store at 29½@29¾c, outside special house. Samples improved ½c for No. 2 white oats under a good demand and all other grades were steady. The offerings were light. No. 2 sold at 27¾@28c, No. 3 white at 28¼@28½c, No. 2 at 31½@32c, No. 3 white at 32¼@32½c. Total cash sales about 91,000 bu.

Rye was easier at 57c bid for May and 57½c asked.